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THE JERUSALEM POST

FRIDAY, JANUARY 13, 1956

8 Pages

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TRAVELLERS! DON'T HURRY,
A DIRECT EGGED bus leaves every 15-20 minutes to and from Haifa.
No advance bookings — No additional payment.

US Favours British Mid-East Policy; Big Four Agree on Censuring Israel

Column One
By David Courtney

IN a real sense, U.N. and its Security Council perform the role of advising and chiding mentor towards the member-States. The nations collectively keep check on the nations separately and to that extent a group of sovereignties puts bounds to the sovereignty of each one. Over and over again it is pointed out by statesmen that each independent country is under obligation to give priority to its own national interests, and to act, if it thinks fit, contrary to the interests of other nations or groups of nations. That may be fair enough. If it is fair enough, that is because there exists an organization which, ideally at any rate, is above each nation separately and under an obligation to give priority to general interests.

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UNITED Nations as a world organization has done pretty well in many instances and pretty badly in some. All in all, it has become difficult to imagine our international, or indeed our national, life without it. Even those who grumble about its shortcomings would not willingly dispose of it or return to the conditions of multifarious sovereignties subject only to the checks of national conscience and power politics. The United Nations are not as united as they should be but are so to an extent never before reached. Their unity is often stretched thin but year by year the weave is strengthened in spite of the conflict of blocks ideologically or otherwise opposed and mainly because the world organization itself, by its mere presence, has compelled the nations to recognize their interdependence in substantial matters affecting the day-to-day welfare of each.

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A TECHNICAL factor of U.N. that may limit that organization's usefulness or at least cause it to be less popularly comprehended than it should be, is the fact that it meets and reaches decisions, far away from many of the nations affected by the decisions. There is, of course, good reason why its headquarters should be where they are. The United States is its most powerful member, its main source of funds, and its most effective executant. But an idea is growing, which seems sensible, in favour of having General Assembly meetings from time to time in the capitals of European and other member-States.

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A POLL of the 76 nations now making up the U.N. organization is about to be held to decide whether the autumn meeting of the Assembly should this year be held in Rome. There are, of course, precedents, which, however, were brought about by practical exigency rather than as a matter of policy or principle. London was host to the first Assembly session in 1946; Paris lodged the third, in 1948 and the sixth, in 1951-52 when the new U.N. Headquarters in Manhattan were still incomplete. Even the Rome proposal has something of exigency about it. It has been put forward because the American presidential election should come to a climax in the first week of November and might in some way unnerve or dislocate a General Assembly gathered in New York at the same time. But perhaps the presidential election is less a compelling exigency than a valid excuse for doing something beneficial in itself.

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THE United States, which is the formal "host country" for U.N., is raising no obstacles to the suggested Rome meeting, which is strongly supported by the Latin-American and Arab blocks and by some Asian countries, with the Communist bloc not opposed. Rome, like Paris and London, can provide the accommodation and communications essential to a General Assembly session. The argument against it is, of course, the huge bother and expense of moving the staff and organization from New York. The cost is estimated to be about 3 million dollars.

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IN the long run, however, it would probably pay handsomely in popular understanding of U.N. and in the sense of intimacy that would grow up between that organization and its member countries, to bring the Assembly debates and decisions occasionally closer to the countries and problems of which those debates and decisions are so often "seized." Besides, think of the economic profit to the hoteliers and shops of, say, Rome,.... or Jerusalem one day.

Jerusalem, January 12.

AFTER MIDNIGHT

Ramallah Radio tonight denied Arab radio station reports that Jordan was about to conclude peace with Israel. The broadcast said even if all Arab states concluded peace with Israel Jordan would remain at war.

Two earthquakes killed two persons and injured 22 in Hungary yesterday morning, Budapest Radio announced last night. The quakes were strongest to the south of Budapest, in which city six houses were destroyed.

What does the sentry dream of ?

Minimum 5% Pay Hike Adopted by Histadrut

By SHALOM COHEN, Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Wage earners are to get a minimum five per cent increase in their basic pay, the Histadrut Executive Committee decided today. Exact percentages for all trades and professions are to be worked out by the Histadrut Trades Union Department.

Because of the present national emergency, the increases already promised to professionals and several trade unions are to be put in cold storage.

Whether the new increases are to be pegged to the Cost-of-Living Index was also left up to the Trades Union Department. The decision included a call to the Government to bring down prices, and to take steps to ensure the just distribution of the economic burden on all sections of the community.

The decision was carried by the 32 votes of Mapai, after a discussion lasting almost seven hours which included an address by Mr. Levi Eshkol, the Minister of Finance.

Before the meeting, an inter-party trade union meeting failed to reach agreement, and Mapai's proposals were rejected by the other parties who submitted their own resolutions to the Histadrut Executive, all of which were defeated.

Left Reduces Claims

Both Ahdut Ha'avoda and Mapam had whittled down their earlier claims at the inter-party meeting, but after failure to reach agreement, reverted to an approximation of their original proposals at the plenary meeting. Strong criticism of this reversal was made by Mapai speakers.

The resolution of Ahdut Ha'avoda (8 votes) called for a general 10 per cent increase and authorization of the increases already promised. It also proposed narrowing the gap between the higher and lower-paid workers by raising the pay of the lower and reducing the increases already granted to top grade professionals and civil servants.

Mapam (7 votes) went further, and asked that the increases already granted be ratified, with other unions to be treated accordingly.

Both parties expressed regret that there was no unanimous resolution and claimed that the lower-paid workers were given an insignificant rise. They also called for no change in the system of cost-of-living allowance and for lowering prices and fair taxation.

Ha'oved Hazioni (1 vote), proposed that professionals should receive 50 to 85 per cent of the increases promised them, with other workers graded accordingly, with the aim of maintaining the gap between them. The rest of the original increases of the professional workers should be given in bonds, and the complete increase to be granted in 1957.

Communists Ask 30%

Mapai speakers claimed that there was almost no difference between these proposals and theirs.

The Communists (2 votes) proposed among other things a general 30 per cent increase, and the increases already decided upon. A motion by Hapoel Hamizrahi to postpone the decision for a few months received no support.

The break-up of the price-fixing cartels was demanded by many speakers.

In his opening address, Mr. M. Namir, M.K., Secretary-General of the Histadrut, declared that until the present political situation was altered by the Czech arms deal with Egypt, Mapai had considered general wage increases ranging from 5 to 15 per cent. But the present emergency has compelled, and should compel all the parties to reconsider their former demands.

The agreements made with

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 6)

Herut-General Zionists Agree to Negotiate

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The oft-rumoured merger between the Herut and General Zionist parties came a step closer today with Herut's acceptance of an offer to open negotiations with the other party following an invitation from Mr. Peretz Bernstein, M.K., the General Zionist President.

Herut have nominated Messrs. Menahem Begin, M.K., Yohanan Bader, M.K., and Arie Ben-Eliezer to meet the three General Zionist representatives — Messrs. Yosef Saphir, M.K., Yosef Serlin, M.K., and Abraham Krinitzi, Mayor of Ramat Gan.

SYRIAN PRESIDENT TO VISIT EGYPT

DAMASCUS, Thursday (UP). — The presidential palace announced today that President Shukri Kuwatly will pay Egypt a state visit on February 1 at the invitation of Premier Abdul Nasser.

Previously it was announced that Kuwatly will visit Pakistan on February 14 at the invitation of the Pakistan Governor General.

Eshkol: Inflation Probable Shortly

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — "I am certain that a rise in pay will not raise the standard of living," Mr. Levi Eshkol, Minister of Finance, declared in his address to the Histadrut Executive.

He added that he was resigned to the situation and would make superhuman efforts to make the new increases real. Increasing the number of bank notes in circulation does not raise the standard of living, he said, but brings inflation, devaluation and other serious consequences. This would not be felt immediately, but in a few months time.

The only way was more production and exports.

Reviewing the productive capacity of the country, the Minister said there was no money in the Development Budget for new immigrant housing, not a pruta for continuing the Jordan-Negev irrigation works or the Yarkon project. Wage increases would come out of funds for irrigation pipes, he said.

All Depend on Subsidies

Hardly any or none of the country's export industries, Government, Histadrut or private, could carry themselves without Government subsidy, he declared.

Cartels, tax evasions, high profits, must be fought.

The country is poor in resources; even the human material is not what was expected 15 years ago.

"The nation must roll up its sleeves, and get down to work," he declared.

Junta Approves Egypt's Draft Constitution

CAIRO, Thursday (Reuter). — The Cabinet, after an all-night sitting, today approved a draft constitution providing for an elected Parliament to meet after the last British soldier leaves the country in June, according to informed sources. Premier Abdul Nasser will proclaim the new constitution next Monday at a mass youth rally in Republican Square.

Political parties will be barred under the new republican regime. The constitution has been in preparation ever since the deposition of King Farouk by the military junta in July 1952. Under the 1954 Anglo-Egyptian agreement on evacuation of the Suez Canal Zone, all British troops will be withdrawn from Egypt by June 18.

Cairo Deputy Premier To Visit E. Germany

BERLIN, Thursday (Reuter). — The Egyptian Deputy Premier, Wing Commander Gamal Salem, has accepted an invitation to visit East Germany, the East Berlin Radio said today. No date was fixed.

Heinrich Rau, the East German Trade Minister, visited Egypt recently, when an agreement was made for East Germany to set up a trade mission "with consular rights" in Cairo. Observers here believe that the Egyptian visitors to Berlin will make final arrangements for an Egyptian trade mission to be set up here.

A delegation of East German shipping experts left earlier this week to advise the Egyptian Government on the improvement of harbour installations. The building of a shipyard and a dry dock in Alexandria is under consideration.

British Gov't Meets On Makarios Proposals

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter). — Leading members of the British Cabinet met in special session today to discuss proposals submitted by Archbishop Makarios in reply to Britain's offer regarding Cyprus.

Archbishop Makarios has said that the next meeting between himself and the Cyprus Governor, Sir John Harding, must wait until the British Government replies to his suggestion for a revision of the British proposal. Sir John's proposal on Monday conceded the principle of self-determination for Cypriots and provided for self-government soon, according to informed sources in Nicosia.

In Nicosia, three big explosions were heard last night as British troops guarded the boundary between the Greek and Turkish quarters following the shooting of a Turkish police sergeant, the first Turk to die in the present wave of violence. Two loud explosions occurred in Limassol tonight and security forces began investigating immediately.

SUDAN APPLIES TO JOIN ARAB LEAGUE

The Arab League Council will meet next Thursday to consider the Sudan's application for membership in the organization, NEABS reported from Cairo yesterday.

The announcement was made by Secretary-General Abdel Khalek Hassouna after he received the application from the Sudan Chargé d'Affaires in Cairo, [illegible].

Jordan Demands Arab Neighbours Curb Propaganda

Foreign Minister Hussein Khalidi told his first press conference in Amman yesterday that he had met with all Arab envoys and demanded of them to urge their respective Governments to cease the current anti-Jordanian radio propaganda.

He said the main task of the Rifa'i Government was to restore order and make life in Jordan normal once again. He stressed that the "Palestine question" was the prime issue and that the new Government would do all in its power "to achieve full Arab rights."

Khalidi said that the present Government — the fourth in three weeks — would not enter into any "new pacts" and would make a statement of policy to Parliament shortly.

Meanwhile, the curfew, now is lifted from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. in Amman, and from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. in the Old City.

Students Injured

Syrian reports said that several Syrian students were injured yesterday in clashes in the border town of Dara, where 365 Jordanian refugees who fled after the last riots, are concentrated. The clashes resulted from differences among demonstrators welcoming the Jordanians. Other Damascus reports claimed Iraqi forces were being concentrated along the Jordan border.

In Beirut, the Lebanese Cabinet decided yesterday to strengthen its traditional "neutralist policy" within the Arab world, by enacting laws banning any outside interference in the domestic affairs of the country, and Lebanese interference in the affairs of other Arab states. Arab envoys in Beirut have been informed to this effect.

(Reuter, ANA, NEABS, UP)

Arab Aid Offer To Jordan Totals £100m

DAMASCUS, Thursday (Reuter). — Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Syria have offered Jordan £100m. over 10 years in their plan to provide her with economic aid in place of the present British subsidy, informed sources revealed today.

The three nations yesterday asked for a meeting of their heads of State with King Hussein of Jordan to discuss the plan. It is believed that Egypt would put up 45 per cent of the capital, Saudi Arabia 40 per cent, and Syria 15 per cent.

Main points in the plan are:

- The establishment of an "Arab Bank for Economic Development" in Jordan to finance development projects.
- Public sale in all four countries of Jordan Government bonds. Egypt, Syria and Saudi Arabia would pledge to buy all unsold bonds.
- Government-owned industrial and agricultural banks of the three countries would open branches in Jordan to help farmers and industrialists.
- The three Governments would participate in financing projects in Jordan's national interest, and then sell their shares to the public in all four countries.
- Jordan would facilitate the exploitation of Arab capital investment in Jordan.

In London, the Foreign Office spokesman said today that the reported Arab offer of economic aid to Jordan to replace the British subsidy was "entirely a matter for the Jordan Government to decide."

In Amman, the Jordan Foreign Minister, Hussein Khalidi, stated today that the Government had not received any information about a proposal by the three Arab states to provide financial aid.

Ike, Unasked, Entered In Two Primary Elections

WASHINGTON, Thursday. — Mr. James Hagerty, President Eisenhower's Press Secretary, issued a statement which said that the President neither assented nor dissented at the moment regarding the entry of his name in the Illinois Republican presidential preference primary election on April 10.

In Springfield, Illinois, Governor William Stratton had said that he would enter Eisenhower in the primary elections.

An American news agency reported today that President Eisenhower's name will be formally entered next week in New Hampshire's primary, and the President will promptly inform his supporters that there are no objections.

Meanwhile, in Albany, the powerful New York State Democratic organization last night unanimously endorsed Governor Averell Harriman for the Democratic presidential nomination.

(Reuter, UP)

Egyptian Border Tense, Burns Says in Beirut

The situation along the Israel-Egyptian border is "loaded with tension," especially in the El Auja (Nitzana) Demilitarized Zone, Gen. E. L. M. Burns, Chief of the U.N. Truce Supervision Organization, said in Beirut yesterday, according to NEABS.

The truce supervisor, who is in the Lebanese capital on a private two-day visit, said that the Israel-Syrian border has remained quiet.

Soviets Unlikely To Veto West's Motion

By Jerusalem Post Correspondent

UNITED NATIONS, Thursday. — Observers today predicted that the Soviet delegate, Mr. Arkady Sobolev, would ask for paragraph voting and would veto the paragraph of the Western resolution also putting blame on Syria. The West may then ask for a vote on the whole resolution which Mr. Sobolev cannot veto, as then the attack will not be condemned since the Soviets cannot muster a majority for their resolution.

Mendes Paper Hits British Policy

PARIS, Thursday (Reuter). — "Express," the newspaper of the Radical leader, M. Pierre Mendes-France, said today that Britain had made the mistake of relying on guns rather than butter in the Middle East.

The paper wrote, "British diplomacy no longer experiences anything but setbacks in one of the regions of the world where Britain had once been the strongest.

"It is certain that one of the reasons for the setbacks is the excessive confidence which British diplomats have placed in military pacts. Nothing is more fragile than these agreements, and once the arms have been handed over, the guarantee that they will really be used for the end foreseen is always weak.

"Demagogic as it may be, Soviet diplomacy is on the right track. It plays the famished peoples against the famishing governments, and it is calculating rightly. The set-backs of the West in the Middle East are not the last they will undergo if they do not change their policy."

PARIS, Thursday (UP). — The Socialist leader M. Guy Mollet said today he would accept Communist support, if necessary, to strengthen the Republican Front (headed by M. Mendes-France) in a new government.

Tito: Baghdad Pact Creates New Hotbed of Conflict

BELGRADE, Thursday (Reuter). — President Tito said here today that the peoples of the Middle East needed economic aid, not the Baghdad pact, which was ineffective and created a new hotbed of conflict.

Addressing a mass meeting in the Station Square after his return from a six-week visit to Egypt and Ethiopia, he stated he had heard it said that by criticizing the Baghdad pact he had offended the feelings of some countries who were Yugoslavia's allies. "But I never praise pacts and I have already repeatedly criticized the Baghdad pact in person to leaders of the great powers."

The Baghdad pact greatly alarmed the Arabs, whom it divided, he declared. "It brings new elements of trouble and creates a new method of conflict."

Marshal Tito said that hitherto there had been two danger areas which might lead to a catastrophe — Europe and the Far East. Now there were three.

12 Jews Held As Spies in Prague

PARIS, Thursday (UP).—Twelve Jews have been arrested in Prague on charges of spying for Israel, after an Egyptian economic delegation reported that its files had been stolen while it was travelling aboard an express train from the Czech capital to Pilsen, according to the French press today.

Czech police were reported to have reached the conclusion that the files were stolen by spies operating on behalf of Israel, and the arrests of the Jews followed, the reports said. The files were said to have contained a number of documents dealing with Czech arms shipments to Egypt.

A number of employees of the Skoda Works in Pilsen, from which part of the arms deliveries came, were subjected to a thorough inquiry.

Pearson Unaware Of Plane Sales to Egypt

OTTAWA, Thursday (Reuter). — External Affairs Minister Lester Pearson told a questioner in the House of Commons here yesterday that he knew of no shipments of Canadian aircraft to Egypt or of any orders for such shipments.

The questioner, Mr. Alistair Stewart, a Cooperative Commonwealth Federation Member, later told a reporter that he had been reliably informed that a Canadian firm had shipped 15 Harvard training planes to Egypt and was prepared to send more aircraft to the Middle East.

In Montreal, an official of the Canadian firm named by Mr. Stewart said that he had no comment to make on the report.

Britain Says Soviets 'One-Sided'

UNITED NATIONS, Thursday. — With all four Big Powers agreeing unanimously that Israel should be condemned for her attack on Syrian gun positions on the shores of Lake Kinneret on December 11, Israel today was castigated by the Soviet Union, severely scolded by Britain, lectured by the U.S. and practically absolved of deep blame by France.

The Security Council, which resumed its debate on the Syrian complaint, adjourned until later in the day (11.30 p.m. Israel time) after speeches by representatives of Britain, the U.S., France and Russia.

Delegates of all three Western powers stated that they had considered the question of compensation by Israel to Syria, which is requested in the Soviet resolution. Sir Pierson Dixon (Britain) said, however, that though "we were very much tempted by the idea of introducing such a proposal to show Israel the seriousness with which we view her offence... there is no precedent that we can find for such action by the Council." Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge (U.S.) pointed out that, while his delegation does not disagree with the principles of compensation, or is unwilling to establish means for it in the future, "we were unable to do so because of all the complications involved to find an equitable procedure." He suggested that Mr. Dag Hammarskjold, U.N. Secretary-General, might study the question of setting up compensation methods.

Resolutions Alike

However, he said, the Western and Soviet resolutions were not far apart in essential points, and he hoped for a unanimous vote which would have a "beneficial effect on the problem of peace in the Middle East."

In his analysis of the situation, Sir Pierson observed that on many occasions Israel has had "legitimate causes of complaint. For instance, my Government does not at all accept the claim by the Government of Egypt that it is still entitled to exercise belligerent rights against Israel, nine years after the signature of the Armistice Agreements."

He endorsed Gen. Burns' proposals that Israel patrol boats should stay at "reasonable distance from the north-eastern shore of Lake Kinneret and that Syrians might be permitted to water their cattle at the lake and apply for fishing permits from the Israel authorities without prejudice to Israel's sovereignty over the lake."

He regretted that Israel had not accepted the suggestions and expressed the hope that she had not spoken her final word on this matter.

Sir Pierson Dixon affirmed Britain's resolve to continue to make "strenuous efforts to bring about a lasting settlement between Israel and her neighbours."

To pave the way for a settlement, there must first be a lessening of tension on the borders, he said, and urged all sides to support the Chief of Staff of the U.N. Truce Supervision Organization, Maj.-Gen. E.L.M. Burns, in his efforts.

It was abundantly clear that there could be no possibility of reducing tension with a view to a more permanent settlement between the parties "as long as the Government of Israel seeks to impose her policy on her Arab neighbours by the use of military force," he declared. The time had now come for Israel to understand that not only was the policy (of retaliation) unworthy of her and morally apprehensible, but it was a mistaken policy and would not pay.

Sir Pierson said that if another attack were to be launched, a still graver situation would confront the Council which might then consider that sanctions, even of the most formal kind, were insufficient to meet the circumstances.

For this reason the Western draft resolution contained a warning that if the Israel Government failed to comply in the future with the Council's requests, the Council would have to consider what further measures were required under the Charter.

Soviet or Syrian?

Sir Pierson questioned the Soviet resolution, asking whether it was "a Soviet proposal, a Syrian proposal or a Soviet-Syrian proposal." He stated that the original Syrian resolution, which cannot be considered unless formally sponsored by a Council member, was "couched in very extreme terms," but said of the Soviet document that "to sponsor in mutilated form a proposal by one of the parties seems to me to be very odd." Syria had demanded Israel's expulsion from the U.N. and economic sanctions against her. The Soviet resolution was put forward as an amendment to the Syrian document but the Soviet Union did not formally announce its sponsorship of the Syrian plan.

The British delegate said that the document made no reference to "Syrian interference with Israel activities on the lake" and was "one-sided" and unacceptable.

The British delegate, as the French representative who spoke later, pointed out that it was true that Israel had been provoked on many occasions, and pointed to Gen. Burns' report which showed that there has been illegal interference by the Syrians with Israel activities on the lake.

This must be stopped, Sir Pierson said.

But whatever the provocation, there could be no justification for retaliation such as the Lake Kinneret attack, which involved "such a shocking loss of life."

The U.S. delegate, Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge, said the three-power resolution (see full text —page 3) emphasised the serious purpose and grave concern which motivated the American Government. "We do not advocate the cause of one side or the other," the sole desire was to secure peace for the peoples of the area, Mr. Lodge stated.

The Council had to consider "other steps" which should be taken if, unfortunately, another offence was committed, the U.S. delegate said, adding that while the West was fully aware of the reasons which Israel put forward for its latest offence, no amount of protests for peace could overcome the ground lost by such actions.

Disproportionate Act

"Israel's deed is so out of proportion with the provocation that it cannot be accurately described as a retaliatory raid," Mr. Lodge said.

The Council must more than condemn. It must warn the Government of Israel that another transgression would compel it to consider what further measures under the Charter were required to maintain or restore peace.

He said the U.S. considered that there should be compensation, but was unable to formulate a procedure which would be equitable for assessing compensation for this or for any other act.

Mr. Lodge pointed out that the failure of the Mixed Armistice Commission to function rested squarely on both parties. They must make full use of the machinery provided by the Commission.

In conclusion he expressed the hope that the Council would unanimously approve the three-power draft resolution.

M. Herve Alphand of France said his country had noted with concern the new violent incident on Lake Kinneret which came after a relatively tranquil period. Given a modicum of goodwill, it should be easy to avoid such incidents, which occurred through "fortuitous contacts of the parties concerned," he said.

He also endorsed Gen. Burns' proposals and added that France hoped the Chief of Staff's intervention would be fruitful, though it could not be so as long as Israel and Syria continued to regard the demarcation line as a barrier.

Utterly Unjustified

Mr. Arkady Sobolev of the Soviet Union said the "deliberate attack" on December 11 was "utterly unjustified" and represented a serious violation of the provision of the Syrian-Israel Armistice Agreement and of the U.N. Charter.

There was "considerable discrepancy" between the Israel retaliation and the incidents which led up to them, he charged. Other ways were open to Israel — the International Court of Justice, mediation, arbitration and so on.

The Soviet delegate paid tribute to the "restraint" shown by Syria in face of the clash.

Mr. Sobolev said that Israel had failed to heed previous resolutions of the Security Council, but the Council should again call on her to forestall a repetition of such incidents. "Israel must be warned that a repetition of such acts can bring about a situation requiring the Security Council to consider the application of Article 39 of the Charter" (the article applies to Security Council action for the maintenance of international peace and security in connection with breaches of the peace or aggression).

Mr. Sobolev said that the Council should also call on Israel to pay compensation to Syria, and added that in view of the Burns report the Council had no grounds for shifting even partially the blame on Syria.

He said Gen. Burns had shown that Israel made no calls for emergency meetings of the Mixed Armistice Commission and did not indicate any Israel casualties in incidents preceding the Galilee raid.

(Reuter, UP, INA)

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State Dep't: Arms Won't Help Israel

By JESSE ZEL LURIE

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

NEW YORK, Thursday. — The British policy for putting pressure on Israel to make concessions for a settlement has been put forward by State Department officials even before Sir Anthony Eden's arrival. It was conveyed by Department officials in diplomatic language to the Israel Ambassador, Mr. Abba Eban, and Zionist representatives in recent visits.

American arms will not help Israel, these officials claimed, because Abdul Nasser will immediately order more Soviet arms and Israel cannot compete in an arms race. Thus, Israel's security would actually be harmed rather than improved by the purchase of U.S. arms, they said. The longer a settlement is delayed the more difficult it will be for Israel, they concluded.

Shuckburgh in Washington

Meanwhile, the British Foreign Office's top Middle East expert, Mr. Evelyn Shuckburgh, arrived in Washington today and immediately began consultations with U.S. officials in coordinating policy on the Middle East. He is conducting preparatory talks prior to the forthcoming conference between President Eisenhower and Sir Anthony Eden.

Official quarters expressed some doubt about press reports that Britain would propose a "Marshall Plan" for the Middle East. They said that the members of the Baghdad pact would rather attempt to reach agreement to overcome difficulties facing Britain and the U.S. in the region (according to Reuter).

British May Delay Suez Canal Base Withdrawal

LONDON, Thursday.—The Government is considering whether to slow down the evacuation of British troops from the Suez Canal Zone base because of the general situation in the Middle East, according to the diplomatic correspondent of "The Times" today.

Under the Anglo-Egyptian agreement, British troops must complete their withdrawal by mid-June, but the British Army has been intending to complete its evacuation by the end of next month.

One of the biggest troop airlifts since World War II got under way today when an R.A.F. Shackleton took off for Cyprus, the first of 31 planes which left at half-hour intervals.

More than 1,000 men of the Independent Parachute Brigade were scheduled to leave during the day. They comprise half a new force of paratroopers to be stationed in Cyprus owing to the tension in the Middle East.

Meanwhile, the "New York Herald-Tribune" today said that the disturbed situation in Jordan lies behind the transfer of the troops. It pointed out that British troops would be in a position to lend solid support to the tripartite declaration of 1950 against open Arab-Israel warfare, and also bolster the strength of those nations which adhered to the Baghdad pact to combat Soviet infiltration into the region.

Israel Complains Of Shooting from Old City

Sporadic shots were fired from the Old City Wall on three different occasions this week, and complaints have been registered with the Israel-Jordan Mixed Armistice Commission. A single shot fired yesterday struck the Notre Dame building in Israel territory.

The first incident this week occurred on Sunday when several shots from the vicinity of the Damascus Gate struck a house in the Musrara Quarter. On Tuesday, another shot hit the neighbouring house.

It is understood that there has been contact between the Israel and Jordan area commanders on the matter in accordance with the Local Commanders' Agreement.

EGYPTIANS FIRE ON ISRAEL PLANE

An Egyptian position opened fire yesterday afternoon on an Israel plane flying over Israel territory in the Nitzana area, the Army spokesman announced. The plane was not hit.

TIME
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COVER PAGE
BEN GURION
"Prophet with a Gun"
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Social & Personal

The President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi gave a luncheon yesterday in honour of Mr. Edward I. Sieff, Chairman of the Joint Palestine Appeal in Britain.

Among the guests were: The Minister of Justice and Mrs. Rosen; Mrs. Rebecca Sieff; the Chairman of the Jewish Agency Executive and Mrs. Locker; Dr. and Mrs. Yigael Yadin; and the Chairman of the Directorate of Keren Hayesod and Mrs. Herman.

The President yesterday received Professor H. J. Polotsky of the Hebrew University.

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The Austrian Consul-General, Dr. Karl Enderl, will be the guest speaker at the weekly meeting of the Tel Aviv Commercial and Industrial Club at 17 Rehov Nahmani at 1.15 p.m. today.

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The members of the British Labour Party delegation at present visiting Israel on the invitation of the Government were, with their ladies, the guests of Mapai at a reception in Tel Aviv yesterday. A personal message of greeting from the leader of the British Labour Party, Mr. Hugh Gaitskell, was read by Mr. Anthony Greenwood.

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Dr. Kurt Ruppin, Director of the Development Authority in the Northern District, has been inscribed in the Golden Book of the Jewish National Fund by the war invalid members of the Ziilim cooperative, Haifa, in recognition of his assistance to them.

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At its general meeting on January 10 the Association of Commercial Artists elected a new executive committee composed of Messrs. Gerd Rothschild, president; Maxim Shamir, vice-president; Shlomo Ben-David, secretary; L. F. Toby, treasurer; and Paul Kor, Emanuel Grau and Eli Preiss.

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DEPARTURES: Colonel Cyril Banks, British Conservative M.P., after a five-day stay; Dr. Hasen Graff Werner, Methodist Bishop of Ohio, after a visit in the course of a tour of the area.

•

BIRTH

OTTENSOOSER—To Sheia (nee Marks), wife of Mr. Eliezer Ottensooser, of the Sharon Hotel, Herzliya, on January 12, 1956—a son.

•

OBITUARY

MR. LOUIS WINKLER

Mr. Louis Winkler passed away in New York on Jan. 11, 1956, survived by his daughter, Mrs. Hilde Schulhoff, and sons Henry and Franz Winkler, all of New York.

•

Friends of Mr. Ionel Mihalovici will meet, in his memory, at Kiryat Shmuel cemetery at 2.30 p.m. on Sunday, January 15, 1956.

•

Mr. Eugene Thomas, U.N. oil expert, will speak on "Oil Exploration," and Mr. Shalom Ron, of Lapidot, will speak on "Discovery of Oil in Heletz" at Z.O.A. House's first Oneg Shabbat of the season at 8.30 p.m. today.

•

At the Eden Hotel Restaurant, in the centre of Jerusalem, where prominent people dine, where tourists meet, where Israel society gets together — You may choose your favourite dish for each course at the fixed, reasonable table d'hote price.

•

The Accadia Grand Hotel invites you and your family to spend a pleasant Saturday morning at the Hotel. A surprise is in store for you. Reduced prices.

•

Israel Touring Club, Jerusalem, Talbieh. Every Saturday at 9.00 p.m. instruction in the latest ballroom dancing.

A weekly course in Israel folk dancing will be held at 8.30 p.m. every Sunday at the Club.

Ahad Ha'am Centenary

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — A number of Ahad Ha'am's former colleagues and pupils gathered this afternoon to mark the 29th anniversary of the essayist's death. The ceremony was held in the library of Beit Ahad Ha'am, the small, 45-year-old house hidden behind the Herzliya Secondary School in the street which bears his name. This year is the centenary of the birth of Ahad Ha'am, whose real name was Asher Ginzberg.

Dr. Haim Boger, chairman of the Beit Ahad Ha'am Committee, and former headmaster of the Herzliya Secondary School, paid tribute to his former teacher. Mr. Y. Pograbinsky, the librarian, said in his annual report that nearly 75,000 persons made use of the reading rooms, which now contained 30,000 books, mostly Judaica. Ahad Ha'am's original library of 2,000 books is kept in his study.

[illegible] BAR—CABARET
COCKTAIL
[illegible] Rehov Hayarkon, Tel Aviv
Nightly
[illegible]
Saturdays 5 o'clock tea
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DRIVE YOURSELF CARS
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TEL-AVIV [illegible]

Folklore of Ancient Jewish Groups Said Facing Extinction in Israel

Entire Jewish communities with 2,000-year histories are being absorbed into the Israel cultural pattern in our generation and if their unique folklore is not collected now it will be lost forever. This warning was issued by Dr. I. Olsvanger in Jerusalem earlier this week at a meeting of the Israel Folklore Society.

The society, which hopes to open a branch in the capital, aids research in this field and publishes the material.

The meeting was devoted to two subjects which emphasized the value of this work. Mr. Yosef Hai, who came from Cochin a year ago and who is now working as a lawyer in the Ministry of Defence, described some of the characteristics of his community, while Dr. H. Immanuel, a Falasha, spoke of the need for Israelis to interest themselves in the welfare and education of Ethiopian Jewry.

There are some 10,000 Falashas in Abyssinia today, Dr. Immanuel said, adding that there is no accurate information available and the Jewish Agency puts the number as high as 35,000. Legend has it that the Queen of Sheba had a son by King Solomon and that this boy, educated in Israel, returned to the "Land of Cush" with followers, bringing a cultural heritage. Modern Abyssinians still say that their ancestors were Jews.

The Jews probably came to Abyssinia from the Yemen and Egypt, Dr. Immanuel continued, possibly just after the destruction of the First Temple, in the sixth century B.C.E.

"Messiah Has Come"

The Falashas who, until fairly recent times had no knowledge of other Jewish communities, are very desirous of coming to Israel, feeling that the Messiah has come, thus solving all their problems. Their ignorance of Hebrew and modern Jewish life makes it imperative for them to learn the language and customs of modern Israel, together with Zionist ideology.

Mr. Hai noted that some 1,500 of the 2,000 Cochin Jews living in southern India had settled in Israel. The great strength of their family ties and their staunch orthodoxy had been of great assistance in their integration into Israel life, he said.

The Shabbat and other holidays are observed by the entire community with much prayer and study. The Shabbat must be observed within the family circle.

These two customs were developed because, from their arrival in Cochin between 74 and 64 B.C.E. until quite recent times, the community lived as an isolated religious group.

'Egyptians Worse Off Than 100 Years Ago'

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The charge that the Egyptian peasant is worse off under the Nasser regime than he was in the time of Mohammed Ali, in the 1840's, was voiced by Prof. D. Ayalon at a symposium on "Contemporary Egypt" sponsored by the Israel Near East Society in Jerusalem earlier this week. He said that Egypt could not long bear the economic strain of maintaining a large army.

Dr. Y. Herschlag of the Hebrew University revealed that there was an enormous gap between the highest and lowest income brackets in Egypt — high government officials and company directors receiving £E3,000-£E25,000 a year, while the average peasant income is £E30, industrial workers earning £E70. There are between 500,000 and a million unemployed industrial workers alone.

Mr. J. Waschitz, of Kibbutz Dalia, dealt with the social impact of the junta regime.

Political Detainees In Egypt Total 6,000

Political detainees recently arrested in Egypt and now being held in concentration camps for forced labour total 6,000, according to recent Arab reports.

These detainees were held on the orders of Col. Zakaria Muhi e-Din, Minister of Interior and concurrently Chief of the Army Intelligence, on information supplied by his informers. Many of them consist of Government officials who allegedly expressed opposition to the present regime.

It was reported that their jobs have been taken over by some 400 military officers.

DIPLOMAT. — Mohamed Abdul Kadi Majib, an Egyptian diplomat who was coming to Paris by air to take up his post as First Counsellor at the Egyptian Embassy, died in the plane between Cairo and Paris.

Where to go

TODAY

JERUSALEM

Hesse's Restaurant, Jerusalem, Tel. 4130, serves you lunch and dinner, four courses with meat, from IL2.400 (incl. taxes) upwards. Hesse's stands for Quality and Service.

★ Exhibitions: — "Conquest of the Desert" permanent Exhibition in the grounds of the Jerusalem Convention Centre, 10-1.

1) Oil Paintings and Drawings by Yona Mach. 2) Drawings and Woodcuts by Jacob Pins. 3) Selection of Japanese Prints from Jacob Pins' collection. Artists House, 10-1, 4-6.

1) Dutch and Flemish Paintings of the 17th Century. 2) French Paintings of the 20th Century. 3) Paintings by Zygmunt Schreter. Exhibit of the Month: A Drawing by Giovanni Francesco Barbieri, called Guercino (1591-1666). Bezalel National Museum, 9-1. Tomorrow 10-1.

Watercolours, oils and drawings by Curt Singer; Sculptures by B. Pokorny. "Nora Studio," Art Gallery, 9 Sderot Ben Maimon, 10-1, 3-6. Tomorrow is the last Saturday).

Permanent archaeological exhibition at the Department of Antiquities. Also temporary Exhibition of objects found in Caesarea. Visiting hours: Sundays — Thursdays 9 a.m.-1 p.m.; 3-5 p.m. Fridays and eves of holidays 9 a.m.-1 p.m.; Saturdays and holidays 10 a.m.-1 p.m.

Hebrew University conducted tour New Administration Building, King George Ave., opposite Terra Sancta, 10 a.m.

★ Recorded Music:— Music to Inspire (with scenic background): Wagner, Tannhauser-Overture; Mozart, "Jupiter" Symphony No. 41 in C; Bach, Brandenburg Concerto No. 1 in F. at Y.M.C.A., 8.30 p.m. Public welcome.

TEL AVIV

★ Oneg Shabbat:— Mr. Eugene Thomas, of U.N., on "Oil Exploration." Shalom Ron, of Lapidot, "Discovery of Oil in Heletz" — Community Singing. Z.O.A. House, 8.30 p.m.

HAIFA

★ Theatre: — "Der Gaslen,"—Yiddish Theatre, 8.30 p.m.

KIRYAT MOTZKIN

★ Theatre: — Bension Witler; Shifra Lerer; "My Girl." Amphitheatre, 8.45 p.m.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM

★ Entertainment:— Spend a pleasant evening in a cosy atmosphere in the Bar of the King David Hotel. At the piano: Bendy. Every Saturday: Tea Dance in the Main Lobby of the Hotel as well as Dancing from 9 p.m.

★ Exhibitions: — Opening at 11 a.m. of Exhibition of Pochoir Paintings of Maya Art after Manuscripts and Monuments, by Felipe Neri Gonzalez. Bezalel Museum.

★ Recorded Music:— Vocal selections from Wagner by outstanding soloists of the past; and Martinu, Sinfonietta Giocosa for Piano and Chamber Orchestra, at Y.M.C.A. 11 a.m. Public welcome.

★ Lectures:— "Jerusalem Municipality and its Activities," Mr. M. Ish-Shalom, Deputy Mayor; "Foreign Policy," by Mr. Gideon Rafael, of Foreign Ministry; "World Jewry Standing Behind Israel," Mr. Y. Klinov, of the Jewish Agency. 11 a.m., Orgil cinema.

★ Theatre: — Massach, "My Husband the Minister," Y.M.C.A., 8.30 p.m.

★ Tours: — Nothern quarters of Jerusalem; arranged by Jerusalem Municipality, leaves at 10 a.m. from the main Municipality building, Jaffa Road.

TEL AVIV

★ Exhibition: — Watercolours by Shimshon Holzman and paintings by Zohira Illin. Tel Aviv Museum, 10-1. Autumn Exhibition at the Art Pavilion of the Painters and Sculptors Association, 9 Rehov Alharizi, daily 10-1, 4-7, except Fridays. Last Saturday.

★ Theatre: — Ohel, Premiere, "Johnny Belinda" by Elmer Harris. Ohel Theatre, 7 and 9.15 p.m. Chamber Theatre, "The Italian Straw Hat," 6.30 and 9.15 p.m. Chamber Theatre, "The Castle," New Chamber Theatre Hall, 8.30 p.m. Habimah, "Medea," Habimah, 6 p.m. Habimah, "Pandre the Hero," Habimah, 9 p.m. Bension Witler and Shifra Lerer: "The Singing Blacksmith," Z.O.A. 6.30 and 9.30 p.m. "Der Gaslen,"—Yiddish Theatre, Beit Hapoel, 6.30 and 9.15 p.m. Do-Re-Mi, "Holiday in Venice," Beit Ha'am, 6.15 and 9.15.

★ Lecture: — "Israeli or Jew," Mr. Elias Epstein. House Youth Group. Z.O.A. House, 8.30 p.m.

★ Concert: — Pnina Salzman & the Fenyves-Quartet — Schumann (Piano-Quintet); Beethoven, Tal (Quartets). Museum, 8.30 p.m.

HAIFA

★ Exhibitions: — Oil Paintings by Samuel Lemm. Conducted tours at 11.30 a.m. Fortnightly exhibit: Handwoven rug by Gallia Pilin. Municipal Museum, Town Hall, 10-1, 4-7.

★ Concert: — Chamber Choir and Orchestra; Max Lampel, organ. Conductor: M. Badmor. Programme: Carissimi's Oratorio, "Yephtah." Town Hall, 8.30 p.m.

★ Theatre:— The Spanish-French Ballet of Jose Torres and his 16-man Band —"May" Hall, 3.30 and 8.30 p.m.

RAMAT GAN

★ Zirateon:— Benny Bennet and his Latin American Band — 7.15 and 9.30 p.m.

ZIKHRON YA'ACOV

★ Theatre: — Ohel, "Eldorado," 7 and 9.15 p.m.

COMING EVENTS

Habimah

NEXT WEEK

Jan. 15—"Medea," Tel Aviv, 8 p.m.
—"Pandre the Hero," Gedera, 8 p.m.
Jan. 16—"Pandre the Hero," (for Post Office employees), Tel Aviv, 8 p.m.
—"Medea," Kiryat Haim, 8 p.m.
Jan. 17—"Medea," Tel Aviv, 8 p.m.
Jan. 18—"Pandre the Hero," Haifa, 8 p.m.
Jan. 19—"Pandre the Hero," Tel Aviv, 8 p.m.
—"Medea," Haifa 8 p.m.

PREMIERE SOON
"TOWARD THE WELL"
An original play by Moshe Polit(?). Hebrew: Haim Gazi. Directed by: Israel Becker. Decors by: Joseph Karl(?). Music by: Gary Bertini(?). Choreographer: Ruth Harris(?).

YIDDISH COMEDY THEATRE, Management: [illegible]
MAX PERLMAN GITA GALINA
"Der Gaslen"
Musical Comedy — 2 acts — 6 scenes — by [illegible]
HAIFA : Tonight, Jan. 13, at 8.30 "Amphitheatre"
TEL AVIV : Beit Hapoel, tomorrow, Jan. 14, 2 perfs. at 6.30 and 9.15 p.m.
[illegible] : [illegible], Mon., Jan. 16, at 8.30 p.m.
[illegible] : [illegible], Tues., Jan. 17, at 8.30 p.m.
TEL AVIV : [illegible], Wed., Jan. 18, at 8.30 p.m.
RAMAT GAN : [illegible], Thurs., Jan. 19, at 8.30 p.m.
HAIFA : [illegible], Sat., Jan. 21, at 8.30 p.m.

'U.S. Averted War 3 Times in Far East'

NEW YORK, Thursday (Reuter). — Secretary of State John Foster Dulles said in an interview published yesterday that the United States had three times faced an all-out war in the Far East, but had averted it at the last moment.

Once in 1953 and twice in 1954 America stood on the brink of war, but she avoided it by warning the Communists that she would meet the threat by the immediate use of predominant force, including, in two cases, atomic weapons.

He said in the interview with "Life" magazine that the first threat of war came in June, 1953, when South Korean President Syngman Rhee released all North Korean prisoners and gave the Chinese Communists an opportunity to break truce negotiations and evade the prisoner repatriation issue.

But the Communists did not walk out of the conference, Mr. Dulles said, because he made it clear in a talk with Indian Prime Minister Nehru that if they insisted on keeping negotiations stale-mated the United States would renew the Korean War, extend it to Manchuria, and use tactical atomic weapons.

The second war threat came in April 1954. Then, in the face of the grave situation in Indochina and urgent French requests for American intervention, he and President Eisenhower urged a line-up of Britain, the United States, France and friendly Asian states to put down Communist warfare in Indochina.

At the same time they warned that if such a move brought open Chinese Communist intervention, Communist staging posts (assembly points) in South China would be destroyed by American atom bombs.

Second Threat

Mr. Dulles said that although Britain and France refused to agree to the plan, he believed it helped to bolster the French bargaining position at the first Geneva Conference on Indochina, and to save Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia from what seemed to be certain loss to the Communists.

The third instance of near-war was in the autumn of 1954, the interview said, when the Chinese Communists appeared to be about to invade Formosa.

Mr. Dulles drafted a resolution, which was passed overwhelmingly by Congress, authorizing the President to use American military forces if the Chinese attacked. He affirmed that the United States "meant business" in this resolution when he saw the Burmese Prime Minister U Nu later.

Mr. Dulles said that he was mindful of the continued threats to Formosa but he called it a "pretty fair inference" that American deterrent policy had stopped the Communists from acting so far.

Mr. Dulles summed up the interview by saying, "you have to take chances for peace, just as you must take chances in war. The ability to get to the verge without getting into war is the necessary art.

"If you cannot master it, you inevitably get into war. If you try to run away from it, if you are scared to go to the brink, you are lost. We have had to look it square in the face — on the question of enlarging the Korean War, or the question of getting into the Indochina war, on the question of Formosa."

BRITISH PRESS REFUTES

LONDON, Thursday (UP). — "The Times" published an immediate comment by its diplomatic correspondent on Mr. Dulles' interview. It noted that "Mr. Dulles has opened up again one of the sharpest differences between the U.S. and Britain."

While granting that what Mr. Dulles has to say about his own attitude can be taken as accurate, it said he was mistaken in saying that the British Government or the then Foreign Secretary, Mr. Eden, had at any time agreed to intervene in Indo-China. "Nor is it true that Britain had agreed to support the bombing of Chinese territory north of the Vietnam frontier."

The "Manchester Guardian" was even more frank in an editorial. "Mr. Dulles is no historian and not much of a diplomatist," the usually pro-American paper said. Recalling in detail the opposition of U.S. Congressmen against entry into the Indo-China war, it said that "in the face of such opposition, not only in Congress but throughout the country, there was little chance of American intervention."

The paper suspected that Mr. Dulles' memory has failed him.

Cup Draw Favours London Teams

By KEITH BEECHER

The draw for the Fourth Round of the English Football Association Challenge Cup on Monday favoured the London sides again. Arsenal beat the last non-league side, Bedford Town 2-1 after extra time in a replay yesterday. Now six teams from the Capital will be playing before their own supporters on Jan. 28.

Fulham entertain Cup-holders Newcastle United at Craven Cottage in one of the star games of the day. Arsenal will play hosts to Aston Villa, who beat Hull City 2-1 in another replay yesterday. Charlton Athletic will meet Swindon Town at "The Den," and must be fancied for further appearance in the Cup affray.

Leyton Orient picked up one of the tough assignments in facing Birmingham City, while White Hart Lane will see yet another meeting between the old rivals Tottenham Hotspur and Middlesbrough, which the "Spurs" will be favoured to win. Only Chelsea, of the London sides, travels away, and they will now go to follow First Divisioners, Burnley, who just scraped home 1-0 against Bury, from the Second Division, in a mid-week Third Round replay. West Ham United entertain the Welsh side, Cardiff City.

The classic of the Round will no doubt be the meeting between West Bromwich Albion and Portsmouth at Birmingham. Both sides have been given good Cup chances, and one of the Finalists, if not the Cup Winner, could come from this game. Stoke City who won their mid-week replay against Exeter City, 3-0, will travel to play Leicester City, who beat Luton Town, 4-0, on Wednesday. Bristol Rovers who vanquished Manchester United, have a home game against Doncaster Rovers, and should move on. And last but not least, the first one "out of the hat" presented a tough match to "giant killers" York City, who play hosts to mighty Sunderland.

The rest of the draw was: Manchester City defeated Blackpool 2-1, and Bolton Wanderers eliminated Huddersfield Town, 3-0, in replays on Wednesday. Manchester will visit Third Divisions Southend United, and Bolton are at home to Sheffield United in the 4th round. Liverpool vs. Rotherham or Scunthorpe; Barnsley vs. Blackburn R.; Port V. vs. Everton.

Liverpool will entertain Scunthorpe United who defeated Rotherham United 4-2 in the third replay yesterday. The final game in the fourth round will bring Port Vale up against Everton.

KIWIS LOSE TEST SERIES IN INDIA

India beat New Zealand by an innings and 109 runs in the fifth and final test at Madras yesterday to clinch the rubber by two matches to none, three of the five having been drawn. Final scoreboard was: India, 537 for three declared; New Zealand, 209 and 219.

After Mankard and Roy had featured in their world-breaking test first wicket stand, it seemed that the tourists would have trouble in saving the game. India's Mankard and Gupte were mainly responsible for New Zealand's low scores.

In the second innings, despite a valiant 61 from Leggatt, 63 from Reed and 22 not out from Cave, the Kiwis were unable to get anywhere near the home sides total. Mankard took four for 65 and Gupte four for 73 in the second innings.

TIBERIAS GETS BACK CRATE FACTORY

TIBERIAS, Thursday — The Straucher vegetable crate factory has resumed operations, engaging 50 men for a start. The plant will expand when machinery ordered from Reparations funds arrives. During its peak period, the factory employed 120 men.

Several months ago, the Palestine Economic Corporation joined the firm and the plant was transferred to Natanya. Now, on the dissolution of the partnership, the Straucher brothers have revived their enterprise here.

Sport Round The World!

From Reuter Correspondents

ADELAIDE. — Neal Fraser, left-hander, stamped himself as a new force in Australian lawn tennis, when he defeated Davis Cup star Lew Hoad in the final of the South Australian State lawn tennis championships—6-7, 4-6, 5-7, 7-5, 7-5.

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PRAGUE. — Emil Zatopek, triple gold medallist at the 1952 Olympic Games, will compete in the 10,000 metres and marathon at this year's Games in Melbourne. Zatopek was quoted as saying that he realized that over shorter distances he cannot possibly improve on previous performances.

•

KANSAS CITY. — The Missouri Valley A.A.U. decided to lift the suspension of Wes Santee, the U.S.'s fastest miler. He was suspended on October 30, the Union alleging that he accepted "excessive expenses" for three athletic meetings in California earlier this year.

•

BRUSSELS. — Fred Galiana, Spain's hard-punching European featherweight boxing champion, may meet Sandy Saddler in Brussels early next year for the American's world title.

Religious Services

Portion: Va'eira (Sh'mot 6.2—9.35; Bamidbar 28.9—15)
Haftara: Yeshayahu 66.1—24.

Shabbat begins in Jerusalem at 4.19 p.m. today and ends at 5.34 p.m. tomorrow.

JERUSALEM

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight 4.24 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m. Minha: 4.15 p.m. Arvit: 5.30 p.m.

Emet V'Emuna (Gan Rehavia): Tonight: 4.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.15 a.m.

Ahdut Yisrael Congregation, Sephardic Orphan House, Jaffa Road: Tomorrow at 8.30 a.m. Youth Service with Congregational Singing.

Italian Synagogue (Hillel St.): Tonight: 4.25 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m.

Mosad Harav Kook Synagogue (Hapoel Hamizrahi Qr.): Tonight: 4.17 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m. Arvit: 5.25 p.m.

TEL AVIV

Beit Yisrael (96 Dizengoff Road): Tonight: 4.50 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.15 p.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (67 Ben Yehuda St.). Tonight: 4.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 6.30 & 8.30 a.m. Minha: 4.30 p.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (5 Straus St.): Tonight: 4.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit 8 a.m., Minha: 4.45 p.m.

The Great Synagogue (Allenby Rd.): Tonight: 4.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m.

Tiferet Zvi Synagogue (9 Herman Cohen St.): Tonight, 4.45 p.m. Tomorrow Shahrit 8.30 a.m.

Young Israel (67 Bugrashov): Tonight: 5.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit 9 a.m.

RAMAT GAN

Hatehia Synagogue: Tonight: 4.55 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m., Minha: 4.35 p.m. Arvit: 5.29 p.m.

HAIFA

Anglo-Saxon Congregation (Reali School, 15 Kiryat Sefer St., Ahuza): Sharit, 10 a.m.

KLEIN
LAMPS & LAMPSHADES
41 Ben Yehuda Rd., Tel Aviv, Tel. 24622.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

TODAY

JERUSALEM: Abramovitch, 21 King George, 4972. Beit Yisrael, Beit Yisrael Qtr., 2351.
TEL AVIV: Melchit, 80 Shainkin, 3562. Fraenkel, 28 King George, 23721. Kelinovitch, 22 Hayarkon, 5646. Yaffe, 172 Ben Yehuda, 24548.
JAFFA: El-Kamal, 45 Rehov 4, 83361. RAMAT GAN: Herzl, 52 Herzl, 72372. GIVATAYIM: Hatiqvah, Katznelson, 72271. RISHON LE ZION: Malal. HOLON: Briut, 104 Sokolov. PETAH TIKVA: Assuta, 7 Schtampfer.
HAIFA: Assuta, 50 Herzl, 2795. Hakochav, 25 Wadi Salib. KIRYAT BIALIK: Bialik, 7230. SAFAD: Feldmann.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Meir, near Beged, 4152. Vitan, Meah Shearim, 61243.
TEL AVIV (Day) Abramsky, 42 Allenby, 3328. Chrysler, 21 Nahmani, 5485. Amami, 34 Ben Yehuda, 22922. Ahva, 165 Dizengoff, 24717. Villkovsky, 36 Herzl, 8157. Hadassah, Hatikva Qtr., 67694. (Evening) Tabachnik, 17 Allenby, 24683. Nordau, 193 Ben Yehuda, 22873. Chveker 27 Sheinkin, 3656. Borrashov, 60 Borrashov, 22366. Hadassah, Hatikva Qtr., 67694.
JAFFA: Varsano, 3 Rehov 310, 81792. RAMAT GAN: Orion, 19 Arlosoroff, 71491. Levin, 38 Garin Hanegba Qtr., RISHON LE ZION: Malal; HOLON: Ribak, Struma Sq. PETAH TIKVA: Hayarkon, 24 Shtampfer.
HAIFA: Nathan, 31 Joseph, 2364. Hakochav, 25 Wadi Salib. Macc. 107 Moriah. KIRYAT BIALIK: Bialik, 7230. SAFAD. Feldmann.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

TODAY

JERUSALEM: Dr. Abeles, 19 Ussishkin, 2638. Dr. Katz, 20 Hahabashim, 2805. Dr. Tryfus, 32 King George, 2035.
TEL AVIV: Dr. M. Shaham, 1 Syrkin, 25642. Dr. N.L. Sacher, 54 Sokolov, 26393. JAFFA: Dr. Weinberg, 4 Rehov 65. Dr. Alkalai, 65 Rehov 4.
HAIFA: Dr. Czobel, 34 Pevsner, 3686. Dr. Ludwig, 24 Shivat Zion, 67417.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Dr. Romanoff, 11 Arlosoroff, 61217. Dr. Strauss, 32 King George, 2912. Dr. Sher, 26 Rashi.
TEL AVIV: Same as today.
HAIFA: Dr. Sherman, 3 Hanevi'im, 3424. Dr. Ludwig, 24 Shivat Zion, 67417. Dr. Golerman, 1 Gilead, 4170 (Day). Dr. Hampel, 104 Jaffa, 66225. (Evening).

COOL. — Two masked gunmen held captive for 12 hours a retired insurance man and his family in New York on Wednesday, drank his whisky all night, ate breakfast, washed all the dishes they had used, and then forced him to cash a cheque for $917.

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1
Cut out!
COLLECT THIS AND ALL SUBSEQUENT NUMBERS APPEARING IN THIS PAPER. IT'S WORTH MONEY!

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Wanted
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furnished or unfurnished
2-2½-room flat
in Haifa. Adequate rent — no key money.
OFFERED
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near Central Carmel.
Write: P.O.B. 1834, Haifa.

Tel Aviv Stock Market

JANUARY 12, 1956

Fgn. Loans	
1949/68 (IL.20)	[illegible]
5½% Tavot Dollar a)*)	[illegible]
6% Comp. Loan 56/67	64½
3¾% War Loan 54/59	[illegible]
5½% Gov. Bds. (large)	[illegible]
6% Reg. Sterling "A"	[illegible]
6% Reg. Sterling "B"	[illegible]
Pal. Bearer Bds. Ser. 2	81
Bk. Leumi ord.sh.	[illegible]
A.P.B. Investm.	
ord. sh. "B"	[illegible]
Gesit ord. sh. "B"	101
Ellern's Inv. ord.	[illegible]
P.E.C.Inv.ord."B"sh.d)	98
Gen. Mortg. Bk.ord. sh.	77½
Binar 6% debs. 56/65	81½
Mir 6% Debs. (bearer)	[illegible]
6% pref. sh.	81½
Fass 6% debs. 60/64 reg	90
"Teva" 8% debs.	[illegible]
I.L.D.C. ord. sh. reg.	115
8% debs.	[illegible]
Afr. Pal. Inv. ord. sh.	81
Rassco 6% pref. ord. sh.d)	[illegible]
Pal. Potash 6% pref. sh.	[illegible]
"A" ord. shares	131
Pal. Elec.pref.sh.(Ldn)	[illegible]
6½% P.E.C. Debs. 57/64	[illegible]
	[illegible] **
Mekorot pref. sh.	77½
Ata ord. "B" sh.	[illegible]
6-8% conv. debs.	[illegible]
"Kardanek" ord. "B" b)	[illegible]
7% conv. debs. 55/68	91½
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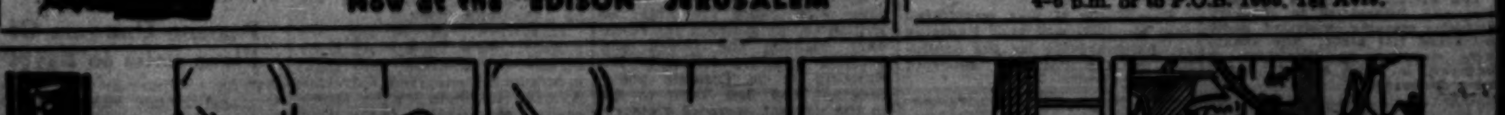


Arab Awakening Calls For 'Firmness and Friendliness'

By Maurice Carr
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

PARIS.—QAI d'Orsay diplomats, like their Whitehall and State Department colleagues, have been busy rethinking Middle East problems. It will be up to the next French Government, of course, to lay down policy; but probably in no other Big Power capital is there so much understanding of the position of Israel as there is in Paris.

In North Africa, through a painful process of reluctant trial and costly error, the French have learned to appraise the Arab state of mind pretty realistically. The Arab world was under the spell of a centuries-old torpor when the French colonist moved into the Moghreb and began to clean the place up, banishing the pest. The Arab then started up from his slumbers; all sore, bleary-eyed, still under the impression of past nightmares, he turned in fury upon the intruder who had brought him back to life. When the politicians' attempts to lull the raving Arab back to sleep failed, the thugs of *Presence francaise* tried to induce slumber with a bludgeon over the head, which only made things worse.

By now, the French are convinced that the Arab reawakening is beyond recall. The only sensible course of action is, through sympathetic treatment, to help the Arab to sober up and to assist him in setting his long-neglected house in order, so that all its occupants may co-exist happily.

At the same time, there is the obvious danger that the Arab, even while he is being humoured, will run amok, destroying all in his path. There is the risk that the Salah ben Yussef extremists of Tunisia, the Moroccan Riff rebels whose headquarters and bases are in Egypt and Libya, will gain the upper hand over the moderate nationalists, provoking a general uprising.

The dilemma, then — and it applies as much to the Middle East as to the Moghreb — is to temper the right amount of friendliness with just enough firmness to avert a conflict and achieve peaceful, mutually profitable collaboration.

Attitude to Baghdad Pact

It is recognized here that the dilemma has assumed its acutest form around the frontiers of Israel, where developments in the near future may well be a matter of life and death for the Jewish State, with unforeseeable consequences for the rest of the world. There is a feeling here, however, that Israel is reacting rather unimaginatively, is in fact suffering from a mild form of the old French disease of mental *immobilisme*. Many observers believe that Israel should at once be much friendlier and much firmer and should make her attitude clear beyond any shade of doubt to the Arabs and to all concerned.

Specifically, the French were critical of the failure of Israel, so far, to join with her neighbours in forthright condemnation of the Baghdad pact. The French, who abhorred the treaty from the outset, are sure that there is no future to this or any other enterprise aimed at martial mobilization of the Arab countries under alien command. The recent events in Jordan have caused even the British to suspect that the Baghdad pact is a misbegotten instrument. The time, surely, has come for Israel to think aloud and to behave as an integral Middle East Power, to proclaim her solidarity — even unilaterally — with the adjoining Arab States jealously guarding or fighting for their independence.

On the other hand, greater friendliness needs to be coupled with increased firmness. No country or combination of countries, however big, can rightfully ask a country, however small, to commit suicide.

It will make sense to the French, and probably to everybody else, too, if the Jewish State lets it plainly be known that it will not wait idly until the Arabs have received enough weapons to launch not so much a war as a pogrom. The Powers that fear the consequences of a Middle East conflagration can so easily prevent one by maintaining the Israel-Arab balance of strength, thereby incidentally honouring their pledges.

To be sure, certain Powers — not France — wish to manoeuvre Israel into a corner, extorting territorial concessions which would be the bloodless beginning of a bloody end on the Munich model. To parry this threat, Israel might do worse than appeal to young Jews in all the free countries to volunteer for service in the still empty, coveted spaces of the Jewish State for the duration of the current emergency, say for a year or 18 months. They could do useful pioneering work while they are in the country, and their very arrival in sufficient numbers would be a more effective deterrent than any speeches to the would-be artisans of a Middle-East Munich.

Would Diaspora Jews respond? Undoubtedly, for, whether they call themselves Zionists or not, they know that they sink or swim with the Jewish State, and they realize that this is a major crisis.

Moral Case

Then again, Israel needs to reassert with greater resonance her unassailable moral case: that the Jewish ancestral land was a barely populated wilderness when the exiles returned, and that no reward is due to the Arabs for their abortive endeavour to drive the hardworking Jewish settlers into the sea in 1948. Small Israel has set the vast Arab world a splendid example of democracy, social and economic justice and dynamism, and the sooner peace is established between Jews and Arabs, the sooner will milk and honey flow for all. With a minimum of common sense and goodwill — and without malevolent mediation — a new Judeo-Arabic golden age can be ushered in. Let Israel proclaim it untiringly.

The right mixture of friendliness and firmness is not easy to determine, but Israel must find it — and soon.

HEARD ABROAD

The hardest thing I ever did was to keep my temper. — General George C. Marshal, former, U.S. Secretary of State.

What do I think about acting with Miss (Marilyn) Monroe? Why not, indeed, why not? — Sir Laurence Olivier

Never let animals go on stage with you. They will steal every scene every time; in that way they can be cruel to us. — Miss Yvonne Arnaud

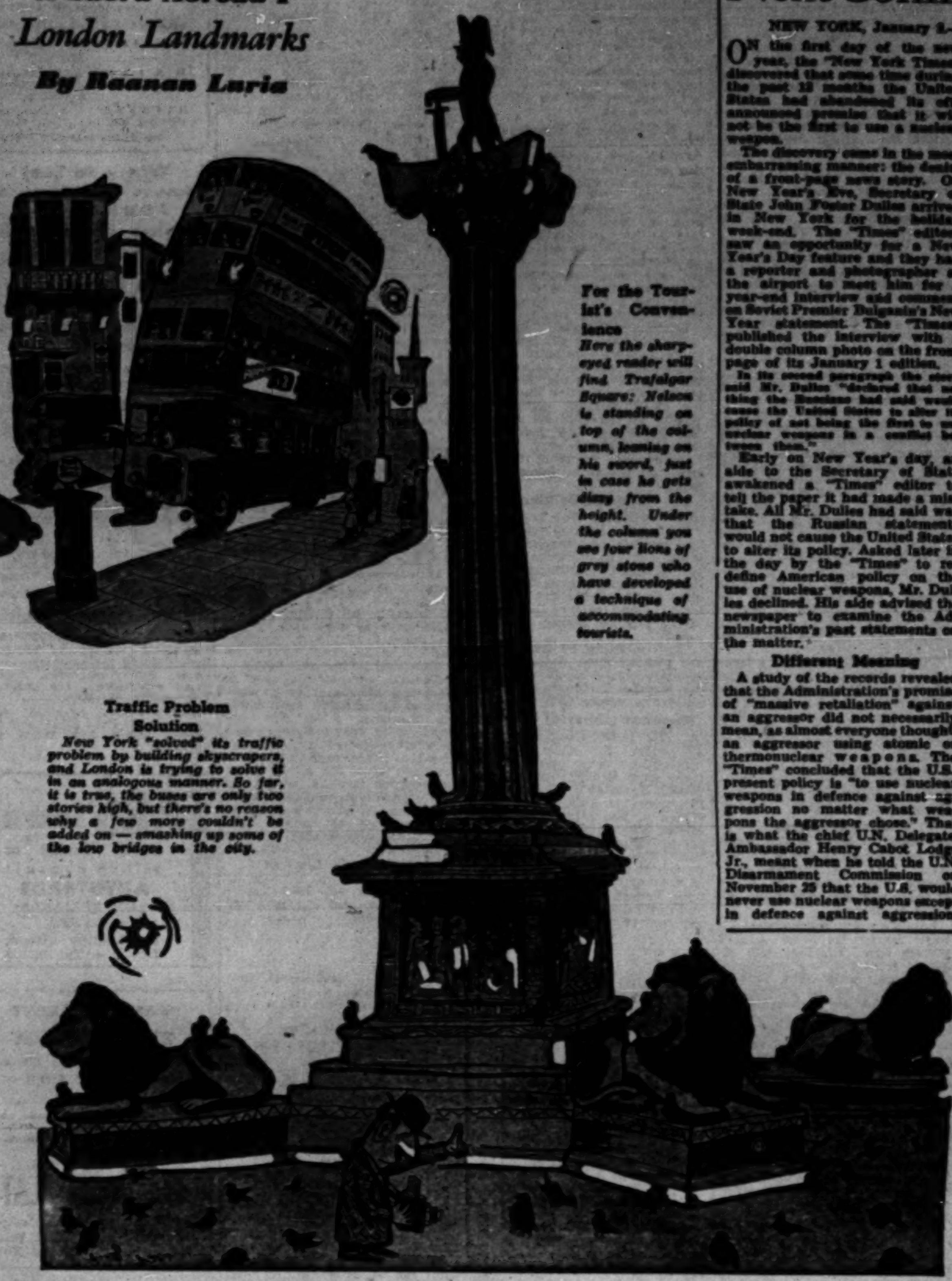
The problem of interplanetary communications has passed from the project stage to that of practical implementation. — Professor G. Pokrosky, of the Soviet Commission for Interplanetary Communications.

A society, to be healthy, needs heretics.—Dr. Eric James, High Master of Manchester Grammar School

I have nothing against milk, but I cannot digest it. — M. Edgar Faure.

I know that given great responsibility men sometimes change but Mr. Nixon's presidency would worry me. — Mrs. Roosevelt.

A Sabra Abroad I
London Landmarks
By Raanan Luria



For the Tourist's Convenience

Here the sharp-eyed reader will find Trafalgar Square: Nelson is standing on top of the column, leaning on his sword, just in case he gets dizzy from the height. Under the column you see four lions of grey stone who have developed a technique of accommodating tourists.

Traffic Problem Solution

New York "solved" its traffic problem by building skyscrapers, and London is trying to solve it in an analogous manner. So far, it is true, the buses are only two stories high, but there's no reason why a few more couldn't be added on — smashing up some of the low bridges in the city.

By arrangement with "Dvar Hashavua."

Unified Policy for Israel Minority

By GERDA LUFT

IN their policy towards our Arab minority, both the Army and the Arab Department in the Prime Minister's Office are following two lines of policy which are difficult to conciliate. On the one hand, in the interest of security, they impose restrictions, implying limitation on the right of free movement and machinery for discrimination. On the other, they try to help the Arab community along the road to a higher standard of living through development projects, compulsory education, health services and social care.

This contradiction can be satisfactorily resolved only when relations between Israel and the Arab states are put on a normal footing, under a peace treaty. Till then, the security considerations cannot be ignored.

But meanwhile there is the question of relations between the Jewish and the Arab citizen of Israel. It is surprising how little the average Jew knows about his Arab neighbour, his life in the villages, his history, his culture and his aspirations. The educated Arab reads the Hebrew press. The educated Jew could not read the Arab press in Israel because it does not exist. The country's only Arabic daily newspaper is published in Jaffa by a Jew and with the help of the authorities. The Arabs' weeklies are read only by the experts among the Jews. Social contact between Jews and Arabs is the exception, and the two sectors live apart, although the mother tongue of many of our recent immigrants is Arabic. The young intellectual who grows up in Israel usually knows more about Europe and the U.S. than about the inhabitants and the history of a nearby Arab village.

Arab Affairs Course

A modest experiment is being launched to try to change this. Some 30 students of the two upper classes in the secondary schools of Haifa and Jerusalem have started to study Arab affairs in a special course planned by the Arab Department and the Ministry of Education. The experiment is up against many difficulties. The pupils have not been prepared for this sort of study in the lower classes; they have difficulties with the language and with the geography of the region. But the attempt is worth watching. It will teach a group of young people to understand the Arab world and provide them with the tools to study Arab culture. They should find it easier than the ordinary graduate of our schools to find a common ground with the new Arab leaders who will in time emerge. The generation now growing up in the new Arab schools will be more vocal than the old one. It will have higher goals and make greater demands, and it must fashion the tools to express itself.

It is accepted as a matter of course in Israel today that the Communists, have a good deal of influence among the Arabs—because voting for them means a protest against the Government — and that the other Arab representatives should sail under the sign of the various Jewish parties. But both phenomena are abnormal. The Arabs who vote Communist do not subscribe to Stalinist creeds, and those who vote for Mapai are not imbued with the economic or political ideas of that party. Once the "silent revolution" among the Arabs has done its work they will either claim full membership in the Jewish parties or launch their own political groups. No longer content to be cared for by others, they will demand government posts. The rising number of Arab students at the University points in that direction. Some of them will be physicians, some lawyers, the majority teachers. But once the demand has been filled in these professions — and it will be within a few years — there will be unemployment among Arab white-collar workers. And with its rising standard of living and education, the Arab community will become even more sensitive to the slightest sign of discrimination than it is now.

To deal justly with these problems the Jews must first of all know about them. If an Israel citizen wants to study developments in a certain field he can find the necessary material in the reports of government departments and in Knesset debates. Public interest in problems of public life is stimulated by the yearly reports submitted to the Knesset by the Ministries. But there is no comprehensive report on Arab affairs. The Arab representatives state their demands and grievances in the various fields during the ordinary debates. Public interest in the minority would be stimulated if the Prime Minister were to report at regular intervals on developments in the Arab sector and if a full-dress debate in which the Arab members could play the leading role, were to follow. This would provide an opportunity for Knesset members to learn what is going on in the Arab community and for the Arabs to state their case comprehensively.

The problem of the Arabs in Israel is not only that of a minority. It is complicated and bedevilled by the heritage of the war and by our relations with the surrounding states. But the very complexity of the problem can serve as a spur for diligent study and special exertion. An experiment in developing a stagnant community with the help of economic progress and education is being made among the Arabs of Israel. This experiment could serve as a pointer for similar ones all over the Middle East. But it will yield its fruit only if it grants the "subjects" full equality of status.

Full equality of status can come only when military government is abolished — in quieter times. Until then, the restrictions must be reduced as much as is safe, while Jews and Arabs are encouraged to learn about each other and respect a way of life which, although different, is not necessarily inferior.

This is the last of a series of articles. The others appeared on January 4, 6, 8, 9, 11 and 12.

A WIFE FOR IZZY

By EPHRAIM KISHON

ONE day last week, I felt that I could not stand another minute of the city's clatter and noise, and that recovery at a *kibbutz* had become imperative. Because collective society, by its very definition, shields its members from unnecessary friction, thereby creating the objective conditions for enjoying life and the Sabbath rest. I packed a suitcase and descended upon Shimon, who is a *kibbutz* treasurer and always shouts at me from the other side of the street: "Why don't you visit us, sometime?!"

Shimon was overjoyed to see me, because just on that day he had moved into a new flat, his little boy was down with the measles, his wife had since noon been assisting at the accouchement of a reluctant cow, and he himself had to hurry to the dining hall, where the members' plenary meeting was to discuss the case of Crazy Izzy, who for the past couple of days has been pestering them for IL.400, or else.

"What does a *kibbutznik* need money for?" I asked as I ran behind Shimon towards the dining hall.

With bucolic outspokenness, the treasurer answered: "To buy himself a wife." He then made a running commentary on the quite unbelievable affair:

It seems that Crazy Izzy had been appointed *kibbutz* buyer, had in that capacity called on one of the neighbouring villages, and there fallen head-over-heels in love with a Yemenite girl named Hefziba. Izzy had always been crazy (once he had dived into the water tank to find out why no water was running from his water tap), and decided on the spot to marry her. The fact that his father was named "Kramer" and Hefziba's "Habivi" did not deter him in the least, he therefore presented himself before bearded Mr. Habivi and put into words his most honourable intentions towards the latter's daughter. The father of the would-be bride gave his consent, and not only that, but in view of the groom's [illegible] youth, did not demand more than IL.400 in cash. Izzy was dumbfounded, but the old man patiently explained that as a father he was entitled to a refund of the money he had invested in his daughter, plus a certain interest (for the risk he had incurred of the girl's dying or running away from home). In short: Crazy Izzy found that prices were fixed and went home to the *kibbutz*.

Now what does a city-dweller do in such cases? He takes a constructive bank-loan, or sells his grandmother's family heirloom, or does overtime and empties the firm's cash box. But what can a *kibbutz* member do, who has nothing to sell, except his clean conscience, which is worth at the most IL.50-60? He can only appeal to the *kibbutz* secretariat for money to buy a wife.

After deliberating for just a few seconds, the secretariat rejected Crazy Izzy's request as unrealistic, for three reasons: a) One does not buy a wife for money. b) We are not living in the Stone Age. c) Who ever heard of such a thing? The secretariat on the other hand undertook to contact the aforementioned Habivi and in a matter of minutes explain to him the unwisdom of his outlook.

The *kibbutz* secretary and the chairwoman of the social committee therefore called on the old Yemenite, and after a day and-a-half came back and said that... in fact... if one got down to the crux of the matter... seen from the Yemenite's standpoint... one must admit that there is something in Habivi's demands — but the price was absolutely exorbitant! (For 400 pounds you can buy a whole calf or a diesel pump!) Crazy Izzy kicked up a terrible row and demanded that Hefziba be immediately purchased, or upon his life! he'd leave these tightfisted misers and start a new life and a flower farm in a *moshav*.

"Keep your shirt on, will you!" the *kibbutz* leaders tried to soothe him and convened an urgent meeting, as I already stated at the beginning of this story.

The atmosphere was heavily loaded. The men took up positions in the first rows, the girls lined the walls knitting warm sweaters, and the children would not come down from the windows and go to bed ("Do you want to be spanked?" "Yes, I want to be spanked.") Amid tense silence, the *kibbutz* secretary mounted the speaker's rostrum.

"*Haverim*," he began, "we are facing an unprecedented problem. Izzy is requesting IL.400, because that's the price of his bride. We all know that Izzy is a veteran member and quite a good worker. I therefore propose to cover his expenses by a grant of IL.200, with the other 200 given him as 20-year loan..."

This brought Crazy Izzy to his feet:

"I don't want any favours from you, stinkers! To marry, that's almost a biological necessity, so consider me sick, see?..."

"Just a moment," the chairwoman of the Health Committee interrupted him. "Couldn't you look for medicine among the girls of our kibbutz?!"

"Hear! Hear!", the knitting backbenchers seconded her. This made Izzy (who is anyway crazy) completely lose his temper.

"I want a girl from outside!" he foamed at the mouth. "I won't even hear of getting one without money. And not below 400 either. Take it or leave it!"

The secretary nervously pushed at the table.

"*Haverim, haverim*," he said, "this is an emotional crisis which must be solved by heroic means. I therefore propose that the kibbutz make its contribution to IL.250 and the rest be collected among the members..."

"What next?!" the girls roared. "Not a pruta! Let him make a drive in America..."

At that fatal moment treasurer Shimon requested permission to speak, and then asked a simple question: Exactly from which budget did the honourable members intend to cover even the IL.200? A dangerous quiet descended upon the hall and only the secretary mumbled something about there being all kinds of possibilities, ways will be found, let's tackle our problems one at a time, etc.

"Perhaps from the development budget?" a well-meaning member volunteered, but his suggestion was drowned in the general pandemonium which broke out.

"Out of the question!", the multitude thundered. "Shall we endanger our children's security for trifles?"

This was the straw which broke Izzy's back:

"And what about my children?!" he raged, "have they no right to be born?!"

"Please, *haverim*," the secretary pummelled the table. "We must find a way out. I think that perhaps — please don't misunderstand me, Izzy — perhaps we could take the money out of the... the livestock budget — don't interrupt me, Izzy — it so happens that we had just now planned to buy a... a... cow..."

"Murderer!" the choir of mothers rang out. "How dare you! Playing with our children's health! Milk for our babies!"

The situation had reached a climax. Crazy Izzy rose, livid as whitewash, and in a deep voice demanded that the money be found by the morrow at least, even if it meant selling several kibbutz girls, otherwise he would do something they all would regret.

With that, we dispersed. It was not yet five when I finally lay down to sleep, and hardly seven when I started on the kibbutz pick-up for peaceful Tel Aviv. As I sat on the rattling milk cans, I meditated on what [illegible] had said on St. Helena, namely that without women, there would be fewer wars. There certainly is something in that. [illegible]

Next Conflict in Shadow of H-Bomb

By Jesse Zel Lurie
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

NEW YORK, January 2.—ON the first day of the new year, the "New York Times" discovered that some time during the past 12 months the United States had abandoned its oft-announced promise that it will not be the first to use a nuclear weapon.

The discovery came in the most embarrassing manner: the denial of a front-page news story. On New Year's Eve, Secretary of State John Foster Dulles arrived in New York for the holiday week-end. The "Times" editors saw an opportunity for a New Year's Day feature and they had a reporter and photographer at the airport to meet him for a year-end interview and comment on Soviet Premier Bulganin's New Year statement. The "Times" published the interview with a double column photo on the front page of its January 1 edition.

In its second paragraph the story said Mr. Dulles "declared that nothing the Russians had said would cause the United States to alter its policy of not being the first to use nuclear weapons in a conflict between them."

Early on New Year's day, an aide to the Secretary of State awakened a "Times" editor to tell the paper it had made a mistake. All Mr. Dulles had said was that the Russian statements would not cause the United States to alter its policy. Asked later in the day by the "Times" to redefine American policy on the use of nuclear weapons, Mr. Dulles declined. His aide advised the newspaper to examine the Administration's past statements on the matter.

Different Meaning

A study of the records revealed that the Administration's promise of "massive retaliation" against an aggressor did not necessarily mean, as almost everyone thought, an aggressor using atomic or thermonuclear weapons. The "Times" concluded that the U.S. present policy is "to use nuclear weapons in defence against aggression no matter what weapons the aggressor chose." That is what the chief U.N. Delegate, Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., meant when he told the U.N. Disarmament Commission on November 25 that the U.S. would never use nuclear weapons except in defence against aggression. Ambassador Lodge used almost the very words that had been stated many times before in the U.N. by American delegates, but on earlier occasions the meaning had been quite different.

The world may even be forced to read a new meaning into President Eisenhower's statement of April 5, 1954, when he said that the hydrogen bomb was "not going to be used on any initiative." This was headlined all over the world as meaning that the U.S. would not be the first to drop the H-bomb on an enemy country. But did the President mean that? The "Times" is not sure, as it includes this statement without comment in its study in today's paper of the record of Administration statements on meeting aggression.

There were several statements early in 1955 on the use of tactical atomic weapons. Admiral Arthur W. Radford, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said we would use them if the Korean war was renewed. On March 15, when an attack on Formosa was threatened, Mr. Dulles observed that tactical atomic weapons were "replacing what used to be called conventional weapons." The next day the President elaborated on this thought, saying that as long as they "can be used on strictly military targets and for strictly military purposes," the President saw no difference between firing a tactical atomic weapon and a bullet.

So as the old year ended with talk of peace and the Pope's Christmas message appealing for a ban on experimentation with, and use of atomic weapons, increasing dependence on nuclear weapons in this country's strategy (and likewise by the Soviet Union) cast a grim shadow over the year ahead. And it is doubtful that any war could be limited to tactical atomic weapons. (Hanson W. Baldwin, military expert of the "Times," wrote a few days ago: "... the importance of tactical or small-size nuclear weapons is reduced by the temptation, evidenced by history, to use the most powerful weapon available.")

Of course, tactical atomic weapons, if they are ever used, will take a horrible toll of civilian lives, unless the war is fought in the middle of the Sahara. The defensive tactic is large-scale dispersion of small, mobile, military units. Not long ago, two units of the United States Army met in Louisiana in a manoeuvre utilizing, for the first time, imaginary atomic weapons. After a week or two, the umpires totted up the theoretical casualties and discovered that there would have been more deaths and property damage than during the four years of the Civil War, when the Southern States were more or less devastated.

• • •

LOOKING for some good news for the new year, we found the annual review of U.S. scientific achievements during the past 12 months. Leading the list was, of course, the discovery of the Salk vaccine against polio while other developments are featured in the health and biology field. The usual number of new antibiotics were announced, but there was also some success in a vaccine effective against some types of cold and the protection of animals and probably human beings against infectious diseases spread by drinking milk from vaccinated cows.

There was also the remarkable tearing apart of a tobacco virus into nucleo-proteins and nucleic acids, which were separately inactive, and then combining the two into a living virus; and there was the synthesis of the hormone, aldosterone. Notable in other fields were the discovery of element 101, the reception of radio waves from Jupiter, the announcement that the first earth satellite would be launched in 1957 or 1958, and the coming together of the world's scientists in the first meeting on the peaceful use of atomic energy.

TESTING TIME FOR TORY GOVERNMENT

By George Lichtheim
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON, January 8.—THE headlines scream at one. The editorials register anger, alarm, bewilderment. The columnists drip venom ("All the world now knows that Great Britain is led by a spineless clothes-prop.") Whatever happens next, the opening weeks of January, 1956, will go down as a testing time for the Conservative Government headed by Sir Anthony Eden. Even his bitterest critics had not expected such an early outburst of rage. "Eden Must Go!" "Eden Is A Flop." "Tory Move Against Premier," against Sir Winston Churchill's successor: now, after eight months in office, reduced to issuing communiques from Downing Street to the effect that he is not planning to resign.

What has happened all of a sudden? The commentators are agreed on one thing: a great deal of long-suppressed steam has at last been blown off. Some of it had been accumulating for years; the balance was generated by what even Tory columnists now call "eight months of dithering." A small percentage has also been contributed by backbenchers whose expectations were disappointed in the recent Ministerial reshuffle. But the ground swell is genuine; and it is not going to stop, although some of the Government's foremost critics, alarmed by their own success, are already beginning to pull their punches.

There is the usual difficulty about dissociating superficial factors from more permanent elements in the situation. At the surface level, the explosion was touched off by the Cabinet reshuffle and then fanned into a blaze by the disclosures about arms sales to the Middle East. The latter again fall into two categories: ordinary sensationalism on the part of the popular Tory papers which merely wanted to "ginger" the Whitehall bureaucracy; and reasoned criticism of Government policy in the leading Conservative paper, the "Daily Telegraph." But out of these embers there emerged a blaze which threatened to consume the Cabinet.

Even now that the immediate crisis is over, the experts are taking it for granted that the Cabinet will in fact be reconstructed before the year's end, and that either Mr. Butler or Mr. Macmillan (more probably the latter) will emerge as Premier. The only difference is that from now on the campaign against Eden will be conducted more discreetly, with open attacks left to the Labour Party. There are, after all, still four years left before the Conservatives have to face the electorate: plenty of time to evolve stronger leadership with which to win an election that threatens to go to Labour by default.

Crisis of Confidence

For this is the immediate element in the crisis of confidence: the growing conviction of the Conservative party machine that Sir Anthony's leadership is going to produce an electoral debacle three or four years from now. His personal weakness, now for the first time in his long career exposed to the full blast of hostile publicity, can easily be dramatised for electoral purposes by a Labour Opposition which is no longer as somnolent as it was under the leadership of Attlee and Morrison. And personal weakness is fatal to the prestige of a Conservative administration: especially one that is beginning to dishearten its own supporters.

But at this point it behoves the analyst to ask what exactly is the alternative (in terms of Conservative thinking) to Eden's policy, or lack of policy. The answer is not easy to formulate: the present Government has gone about as far to the "left" as it is possible for a Tory administration to do without destroying its character: it has tolerated inflation in order to please the trade unions, and it has wobbled over Cyprus and other "imperial" issues (including the cost of defence), so as not to risk the charge of diehardism. It is indeed more likely to lose prestige from an excess of conciliation than from stubbornness. This means, however, that any succeeding Conservative Government would have to lurch to the right.

Politically, this can only mean deflation (and unemployment) at home, so as to produce at last an exportable surplus of manufactures; and a closer approximation to traditional flag-waving Tory imperialism abroad. Temperamentally, Mr. Macmillan seems the man for the job, which is why the experts are now betting on him. Certainly the right wing of the Tory Party, now in almost open revolt against Eden, wants to displace him, or must get behind Macmillan (since Butler seems incapacitated at the moment by personal and political exhaustion).

But a Macmillan Government which lurches to the right can hearten its supporters only at the cost of aggravating the hostility of organized Labour and alarming the millions of middle-class Liberals and middle-roaders who hold the balance at election time. It looks as though the Conservatives are fated to lose the next election whatever they do; and if they lose, they may be out for good.

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	1300	EL AL	Athens, Paris, London, New York
MON. Jan. 16			
TUES. Jan. 17	[illegible]	S.A.S.	Istanbul, Vienna, Dusseldorf, Copenhagen, Stockholm
	[illegible]	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London.
	[illegible]	SWISSAIR	Athens, Geneva, Zurich
	[illegible]	SABENA	Athens, Brussels, New York
	1000	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris, New York
	1100	K.L.M.	Munich, Amsterdam, New York
	[illegible]	EL AL	Istanbul
WED. Jan. 18	[illegible]	L.A.I.	Rome, New York.
	1100	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Geneva, Paris, New York
	1700	EL AL	Nicosia
THURS. Jan. 19	[illegible]	AIR FRANCE	Teheran
	[illegible]	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Athens, Milan, London Port-Sudan, Khartoum
	[illegible]	EL AL	Rome, Paris, London, New York
	[illegible]	P.A.A.	Nicosia, Athens
	1015	K.L.M.	Rome, Amsterdam, New York
	[illegible]	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Frankfurt, Paris
FRI. Jan. 20	[illegible]	EL AL	Istanbul
SAT. Jan. 21	[illegible]	EL AL	Rome, Vienna, Zurich, Brussels

FROM HAIFA AIRPORT

Date	Time	Company	Destination
FRI. Jan. 20	[illegible]	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Istanbul.

FROM HAIFA PORT

Date	Ship	Destination
Jan. [illegible]	s.s. [illegible]	Larnaca, Piraeus, Naples, Genoa
Jan. [illegible]	s.s. JERUSALEM	Genoa, Marseilles.
Jan. [illegible]	s.s. [illegible]	Larnaca, Iskenderun, Istanbul.

PELTOURS
TEL AVIV: [illegible]
JERUSALEM: [illegible]
HAIFA: [illegible]
REHOVOT: [illegible]

Dancing!
To [illegible] Orchestra
[illegible]
"[illegible]" Cafe
[illegible] Tel Aviv.

THEATRE NOTES

Several Generations

THE Habimah had a happy evening of remembering on Monday, when it honoured its oldest and most beloved actor upon his recovery from a severe illness. Yehoshuah Bertonoff has passed his three score and ten and still continues to perform on the stage with the assured skill and finesse of the artist. His performance in "Chains," one of Habimah's oldest successes, showed that his recovery is not just a physical triumph, but a triumph of the spirit as well.

The all-male cast in Levick's drama about a revolt of political prisoners in Siberia under the Czarist regime, included many of Habimah's best players, headed by Meskin and Finkel.

Unhappily the printed programme was old, and a few of the actors who are no more alive were substituted by young men. It was sad, but an indication that the theatre carries on.

At the close of the performance, Vardi, on behalf of the Habimah, presented Bertonoff with a cheque for IL310. Three hundred and ten represents "shai" (a gift) and it also represents the 310 worlds which according to Jewish legend make up the universe. It is these worlds which it is hoped Bertonoff would inherit. In replying, Bertonoff thanked his fellow performers and promptly turned the cheque over to the Defence Fund.

Ohel Experiments

THE Ohel is very laudably branching out and experimenting in new fields. The accent is on youth. Its Children's Theatre recently presented "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs," which it chose to call the "Sleeping Beauty and the Seven Dwarfs."

It is an interesting comment on the perennial power of the theatre that an audience of children which has seen many perfectly performed and magnificently staged cinema productions, can be entranced by a comparatively crude live stage production.

While the settings of Joseph Carl were charming, the acting and production, even by juvenile standards were not very good. However, this is a minority opinion, since the children who saw the play seemed to live through several hours of sheer enchantment, and for days afterwards they relived the antics of the dwarfs, the discomposure of the wicked witch, and the ultimate triumph of good as portrayed by the pretty lisping princess (Havivah Wigman).

Haifa Players

On a more adult plane, we have seen the Ohel Haifa Players. This junior Ohel Company has garnered an entire cast of new faces (some of them quite attractive). For their debut in Tel Aviv they chose Capek's "R.U.R." (the Haifa performances of which were reviewed last week). Carel Capek was Czechoslovakia's leading dramatist after World War One. "R.U.R." was one of the plays which enjoyed a phenomenal success in Europe and America. The name stands for Rossum's Universal Robots, and the word "robot" became an international designation for a mechanical man.

Capek was a writer with a vivid imagination. It is possible that the idea of creating a being in the image of man came to him from the Jewish mediaeval legend of the Golem which originated in Prague. The robots in "R.U.R." become a terrible thing. They finally revolt and destroy mankind. It is difficult to say why this well constructed and dramatic play should have lost its potency in the course of the years. Several attempted revivals in the United States have failed. Possibly it is because the power of the robots seems a puny thing in face of what atomic energy can accomplish.

Whatever the reasons for the apparent lack of timeliness in "R.U.R.," the Ohel Haifa Company did little to vitalise it. Even granted that the robots might have gone slightly rusty over the years, the production did not have to creak quite as audibly as it did. The direction was loose, and the most tense and exciting scenes seemed to peter out like a damp squib. On the face of it there was no stellar material apparent in the cast.

The play was directed by Yehuda Gabai; translated by Avraham Shlonsky; the settings designed by Genia Berger.

IDA B. DAVIDOWITZ

Dance Notes

POETRY OF MOVEMENT

"THIS evening's Dance Recital presupposes the ability of movement to design the flow of time without the support of music; to carry meaning without the support of evocative costumes; to be an expressive vision without the support of light effects." — Thus do the programme notes to Miss Noah Eshkol's recital of January 9 at the Jerusalem "Y" describe the innovations she and her three assistants have introduced in the field of modern dance.

When attending her first public programme about a year ago, we could not decide whether anything we saw there went beyond the border of workshop experimentation, whether these compositions in movement were suited for a non-professional audience. During the year we either grew older or for some other reason succeeded in penetrating the substance of this seemingly obscure form of art.

What Miss Eshkol does is poetry: the choreographic spinning of symbols. Among her dance poems you will find some that are non-referential, others inspired by birds, wars and seasons, but without copying nature. It all went a long way through the depths of human consciousness till it became the mythical images that appear on stage.

All four members of the Quartet: Naomi Polani, Miriam Sharon, John Harries and Noah Eshkol — contributed to the choreography of the 27 numbers. The tidiness of execution should be an example to many other dancers.

Y. ZARAI

VITKIN PAINTING BOUGHT

ON the eve of their departure from Israel, Ayala and Sam Zacks, whose collection of 20th century French art was recently exhibited in Israel, spent an hour in a private Jerusalem Gallery discussing the promising young artists of this country; acquired for their collection an oil painting by Shlomo Vitkin ("Suburb of Jerusalem") who is now studying in Paris.

Week's Shows Feature Oil Paintings

THE Tel Aviv Museum exhibition of recent works by Shimshon Holzman is the sort of show to put one in a good humour, so light-hearted, colourful and gay are most of the 40 watercolours on view. As usual with this artist, landscapes or street scenes supply the subject, and Safad, Tiberias and Acre are the main spots he loves to paint. He continues to have little interest in structure, intent on conveying mood and atmosphere, using broad washes of limpid colour. The colour is now somewhat stronger, but blues, pinks, greens, pearly whites and greys still predominate.

At times the dash and gusto with which Holzman paints lead to confusion, even chaos, and he is no draughtsman, so that the introduction of figures tends to diminish the value of a work. But at other times his very carelessness seems to be inspired. His painting is obviously the expression of a happy, open nature, delighting in the pleasant side of life and untouched by dark perplexities or problems.

Among the best works is "Spring on the Shores of the Sea of Galilee" (38), a happy improvisation on trees by the waterside, very free and broad in treatment. The cool-toned "View of Acre" (16) is another successful painting, very simple and very quiet in mood; and the almost abstract "Rocks in the Sea of Galilee" (30) is a good example of beautifully related areas of flat colour. "Landscape in Galilee" (23) is one of the more brightly coloured sketches, an attractive work with its yellow road, ending in a patch of telling purple, carrying the eye down the mountain side.

Three studies made for a large oil painting of the Kinneret which was commissioned as part of the decor of the s.s. Israel are also included. They are very wide and panoramic, and the two smaller sketches are worth particular note. The less crowded scene is a delightful piece of decoration and one can almost feel the cool breeze playing over the waters of the lake.

S.W.

Samuel Lamm

S. LAMM'S show at the Municipal Museum is his first in Haifa since his return from abroad just a year ago. Many of these oils are New York and Paris landscapes.

Lamm's pallid colours were always bound up with Israel's glaring light. His long trip required from him the expression of a more mellow light. This he accomplished by the adoption of an orthodox impressionism, at times almost terrifyingly evocative of 1880. He went in for a deep mauve and learned to add a dash of bright colour here and there. Change of surroundings widened his outlook as manifested in greater spaciousness ("Central Park," "River Seine," "Hudson River"). His composition now started from a sense of mass, say a building that dominates the picture ("Place du Carrousel," "Rainy Day in Paris") and it is exactly this sense of mass which implies a new-found confidence.

Back in Israel, the gains are evident. There is the most un-Lammesque "Iron Foundry" with its bright orange and yellow. Lamm now catches the effect of sunlight on water ("Seascape," "Haifa Harbour," "Sunset") and, in another "Haifa Harbour," reverses distance. But he has not yet unearthed the element of mass in his home environment. The discovery that ships provide easily identifiable weight has produced too many "Haifa Ports," none of which approach his best level. He has forced the pace of reassimilation which needs more time. Meanwhile he has freshened and his style has been enriched.

H.

A Painter of Seascapes

ZYGMUNT Schreter, whose one-man show opened last Saturday at the Bezalel National Museum, is a worthy representative of The Paris School, that group of Jewish painters which made so important a contribution to the development of contemporary French art. He is a painter of high artistic sensitivity and solid competence. He would be considered of leading rank had he chosen to paint in any other city but Paris.

Schreter's "Flower Piece" is a sample of perfect subdivision of space, post-impressionist in style but almost abstract in sublimation. He excels in his "Marines," catching to perfection the changing mood and the scintillating palette of the Atlantic and the Mediterranean. One must hope that Schreter will stay with us long enough to paint the two seas and the three lakes of Israel.

Eugenie Belkine

AT the Be'eri Club in Rehavia Eugenie Belkine exhibits a fair number of gouaches which impress one as imitations of collage, executed with diligent exactitude and good taste. They are undoubtedly decorative, but all too arty and crafty, designs for textile printing rather than pictures.

The woodcuts by Jacob Pins are printed from a number of separate colour blocks while Jacob Steinhardt colours his black-and-white woodcuts by hand.

Monumental-Sacral Verism

A MONUMENTAL picture (2.40m. by 3.40m.), called "Halutziut," was commissioned from Arye Leo Peysack by the Jewish National Fund for Z.O.A. House in Tel Aviv. It has been shown at the Jerusalem Artists House. The painter defines his art as "Monumental-Sacral Verism." This is an idealistic approach to work, expressed in a monumental-sacral style. The term Verism means that figures and nature are painted realistically and truthfully..."

Peysack claims to have involved a "technique of Monumental Universal Perspective," an arrangement of figures in receding horizontal strips, though in fact it is similar to that used by Hodler some years ago. If the guests of Z.O.A. House are not sated with this type of allegorical pompousness, then they will enjoy Peysack's mural.

"Adopting" Museums

THE Ministry of Education has organized and financed an extremely interesting scheme whereby town museums will adopt provincial museums as their "spiritual children." The museums of Beersheba and Ashkelon have joined the Bezalel family, while the Tel Aviv Museum will act as foster mother to the public collections of the Sharon towns. The small-town museums will thus be loaned collections that will train their curators as well as add to provincial cultural life and tourist traffic. The first Bezalel exhibitions to visit Beersheba and Ashkelon will be "Modern Graphics" "Primitive Art" and "Folk Art."

Art and Tourism

TWO Israel travel posters, both by Jean David ("Three Bible Figures" and "Jonah") have been awarded silver medals at an international travel poster exhibition in Tokyo. The "Jonah" poster is also reproduced in the International Poster Annual for 1956.

The Government Tourist Corporation is preparing a competition for a "Tourist Badge" to be issued to all foreign visitors, to be used as a general symbol on printed matter to tourists, and to be displayed by all recommended shops and hotels.

Another competition, open to all Israel artists, is to produce designs for suitable sign-boards for historical sites. The announcement does not state clearly whether it desires a different sign-board for each site, or a standard type for all of them. Informative tablets would be vastly preferable, and will avoid the danger of having a sign that appears more monumental than the often very modest ancient monument.

Th.F.M.

Pottery in London

An exhibition of pottery by Meyer-Michael was held recently in London and was reviewed by "The Times."

Radio Review

LEGEND ON THE ETHER

THE uninitiated may not regard the Talmud as a source-book for drama, but if the *haggadic* sections are sifted there are many elements of great power, and some of these have formed the subject-matter for Hebrew authors since the Haskala period. The broadcast of Ya'acov Cahan's "Bruriah and Meir" provided a welcome opportunity for first-hand acquaintance with one of these works.

The play itself was beautifully written but it took unnecessary dramatic licence. The basic story of Bruriah's position among the scholars is itself striking, while some of the incidents in her life, as reported in the Talmud, contain rich material, e.g., Meir's journey to rescue her sister from a brothel or the famous and touching narrative about the death of their two sons.

Ya'acov Cahan, however, left aside the Talmud and went to a narrative which was first related by Rashi nearly 1,000 years later. Presumably Rashi did not make up the story but its very nature seems to contradict the Talmudic picture. The legend relates that Bruriah expressed disbelief in the saying that all women are fickle. Meir, to disprove her, ordered one of his disciples to make love to her. Eventually she yielded to the disciple, and then in shame committed suicide.

Even this sensational legend was not sufficient for the dramatist. He rejected the central theme of Meir's connivance, and told the story of a disciple of Meir who falls in love with Bruriah. As in the Rashi tradition, she has her moment of weakness, which is followed by her suicide, but by turning the play into an ordinary love story, the superb dramatic irony of the original is lost. By depicting the disciple as really in love with Bruriah, much of the moral of the *haggada*—and all *haggada* has a moral—disappears.

It is perhaps not fair to be too critical of the plot because of the unsatisfactory method of adaptation. It is true that it was announced as "Readings from the Play"—and "Readings" can explain the level of some of the performances—but the method of selection was disturbing. Instead of a radio adaptation, which would not have been difficult even with the aid of a narrator, we were given snippets which were introduced as "an excerpt from Act II," and two minutes later "a further excerpt from Act II" and so on.

While this series is still in its infancy, I would like to suggest that these broadcasts of Hebrew drama should not be treated as mere readings but given equal treatment with other plays. There is a great wealth of Hebrew dramatic literature stretching back for 200 years and these plays are rarely, if ever, performed. They constitute ideal radio fare and the prospect of hearing these classics regularly—literary classics if not always theatrical—is appealing. A little effort can weld them into a unity instead of leaving them as jerky extracts, with the climax summed up by the announcer in a few dry words.

• • •

THE relay of the opening performance of Benny Benet and his band must have given immense pleasure to many listeners. The South American rhythms are highly popular in this country (perhaps sociologists can explain why they have such an appeal for oriental immigrants), and this was a chance to hear them played by a fine *ensemble*. Moreover, a live concert is always of more interest than the mechanical perfection of endless gramophone records.

Special marks go to the selection of the commentator. It was an innovation on the part of Kol Yisrael to entrust the job to an outsider, i.e., not one of the regular announcers. Uri Sela does not speak with the impersonality of the announcer. He has a personality of his own, and this came over — even in the slight moments of confusion and the distinctive "Resh." Broadcasting needs injections of this type, and the phenomenon was most encouraging.

AUDIO

PICK OF NEXT WEEK'S LISTENING: Jean Perrot on Negev excavations (tomorrow at 5.35); The Falashas (tomorrow at 7.30); A programme of Ave Marias (Sunday at 4); "The Trial of Mary Dugan" (Mon. at 8); Wilde's "The Importance of Being Earnest" in English with John Gielgud (Weds. at 11.15 p.m.); "Owls and Howls," weekly series of Yitzhak Shimoni (starting Thurs. at 11).

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME
383, 269, 33.3 & 43.9 M.

News: Hebrew: 7 a.m. (tomorrow 8.30 a.m.) 7.00, 9.00 & 12.00 p.m. Arabic Programme (including News): 6 am., 2.15 and 5.45 p.m.

TODAY

6.00 a.m. Morning Programme (Haifa only), 6.30 Service. 6.35 Exercise. 6.45 Musical Clock (R). 7.15 Melodies (R). 9.00 Close Down.

12.00 N. "Music at Noon" Shoshana Damari 12.30 "Military Bands" 12.50 Programme for Hospitals (R). 1.45 "Light Fare." 3.15 Kabbalat Shabbat. 3.45 Children's Hour. 4.05 Reading for Saturday. 4.15 Chess Corner. 4.25 Classical Requests: Beethoven: Piano Concerto No.3; De Falla: "El Amor Brujo." Dukas: "The Sorcerer's Apprentice." Conductor: Arturo Toscanini. 6.45 Bible Reading. 7.15 Shabbat Shalom. 8.00 Talk. 8.15 Soloist of the Week. 8.45 Reading in Literature by Y. Bertonov. 9.15 Friday Night Concert. Bach: Brandenburg Concerto No. 3 Kaminski: Trumpet Concerto and A Symphony Orchestra. Schubert: Symphony No.9 in C ("The Great"). 10.30 Folk Dances. 11.00 Chamber Music, Schubert. 11.20 Light Music by the Kol Yisrael Orchestra. 12.10 Close Down.

TOMORROW

7.30 a.m. Service and Melodies. 8.40 Songs (R). 9.30 Morning Concert: Cimarosa: Concerto for two Flutes Smetana: Wedding March. Stravinsky: Dumbarton Oaks Concerto. 9.45 "Musical Quiz." 10.15 Literature Corner. 10.45 Concert Hall: Weber: Overture "Der Freischuetz." Berlioz: "Reverie et Caprice." Janacek: Sinfonietta. 11.30 Curtain Up. 12.05 Light Music. 12.30 Requests (R). 1.30 Stage and Screen. 1.45 Cantoral Recordings. 2.15 "Kol Vahomer." 2.45 Reading in Literature. 4.00 Opera Boito: "Mefistofele." 5.15 Intermezzo. 5.25 Science Studio. 6.45 Bible Reading. 7.15 Guests in the Studio. 7.30 "Hamavdil" and "Melave Malka." 8.00 "Art and Civilisation." 8.30 Interlude. 8.30 Questions and Answers. 9.10 Sport News. 9.15 Newsreel. 9.30 Entertainment Programme. 10.00 "Allegro Con Brio." 10.30 Dance Music. 12.10 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME
407, 460, 225, 116, 43.9 & 33.3 M.

English News: 1.45. 10.15 p.m.
French News: 2.00 p.m.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR (33.3, 24.9 & 460 M.): Today: 5.30-5.45 Yiddish-Hebrew Lesson. 6.00 Light Music. 6.30 French. 7.00 Yiddish. 7.30 Ladino. 8.00 Light Music. 8.15 News in Easy Hebrew. 8.30 Rumanian. 8.45 Hungarian. 9.00 Close Down. Tomorrow: 5.30 Spanish Songs. 5.45 Ladino-Hebrew Lesson. 6.00 Light Music. 6.30 French. 7.00 Yiddish. 7.30 Ladino. 8.00 Light Music (R). 8.15 News in Easy Hebrew. 8.30 Rumanian. 8.45 Hungarian. 9.00 Close Down.

KOL ZION LAGOLA: (33.3 M.): Today: 6.30 News. 6.35 The Week in the Knesset. 6.50 Israel Dances. 7.00 Hebrew Programme: From Week to Week. Tomorrow: 6.30 News. 6.35 South Africans in Israel. 6.50 Popular Songs. 7.00 Yiddish Programme. Today. 11.15 Readings. 11.25 News. 11.30 Israel Dances. 11.45 Vistas of Israel. Tomorrow: 11.15 Shavua Tov. News. Programme Highlights. 11.25 This Also Happened. 11.30 This Week in the Knesset. 11.45 Popular Songs.

ARMY PROGRAMME (44.5, 216, 225 & 230 M.): Today: 6.00 Opening. 6.05 Concert: Wolff Ferrari, Glazunoff. 7.00 News 7.10 Musical Pieces. 7.30 This Week's Events. 7.40 Opera: Mozart. 8.30 Shabbat Party. 9.00 News. 9.15 Galei Zahal's Weekly. 10.00 Dance Music. 11.00 Close Down. Tomorrow: 6.30 p.m. Opening. 6.35 "The Night Following Shabbat." 7.00 News. 7.10 Pleasant Tune. 7.30 "In Bygone Days." 7.45 "The Other Side of the Record" series of programmes. 8.30 Songs. 9.00 News. 9.15 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS: (16.79, 19.42, 16.95, 25.15 M.): 7.30-8.00 p.m. Today: News. News Talk. British Album. Tomorrow. News. News Talk. Press Review.

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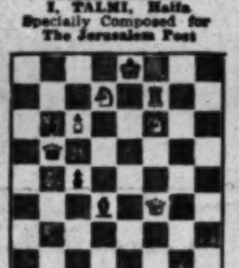
RADIO REPAIRS
RADIO BAUMGARTEN
141 Ben Yehuda Road,
Tel Aviv, open 9-1, 3-7.

CHESS

January 13, 1956

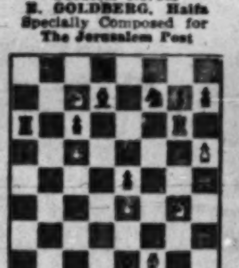
Problem No. 941
I. TALMI, Haifa
Specially Composed for
The Jerusalem Post



Ke8; Qf3; Rd8, Rf7; Be5; Ktd7, Ktf6; Pc6. (8)
Ka5; Qb5; Re1; Bd4, Bh2; Pb6, c4, e7. (8)

WHITE MATES IN TWO

Problem No. 942
E. GOLDBERG, Haifa
Specially Composed for
The Jerusalem Post



Kh2; Rd2; Rg6; Bf1, Bh4; Ktc7, Ktg3; Pe5, e3, h5. (10)
Ke5; Ra6; Bd7, Be1; Ktd8, Ktf7; Pa5, c6, e4, g7, h7. (11)

WHITE MATES IN THREE

SOLUTIONS. Problem No. 935 (Talmi): 1.Ktd8! Problem No. 936 (Goldberg): 1.Ktd6 thr. 2.Ktc4+; 1.—Ba6 2.Qf5 etc.

Korchnoi and Olafsson Win At Hastings

The Hastings Tournament was won by Victor Korchnoi (USSR) and Frederick Olafsson (Iceland) who both scored seven points in nine games. They were followed by Ivkov (Yugoslavia) 6½, Taimanov (USSR) 6, Darga (W. Germany) 4½, Persitz (Israel) and Fuller (England) 3½, Del Corral (Spain) 3, Penrose (England) 2½, Golombek (England) 1½.

The 23rd USSR championship opened in Leningrad on January 10, with Botvinnik, Bronstein, Geller, Keres, Smyslov, Petrosijan, Spassky among the participants.

HASTINGS PROFILES: Victor Korchnoi

Twenty-three-year-old Victor Korchnoi is one of the most promising Soviet young Masters with the long-standing reputation of a highly talented and gifted player. He suffered a temporary setback in the 22nd Soviet championship but revealed his full power in the Leningrad championship shortly afterwards. Playing against the strongest Leningrad masters, Korchnoi scored 17 points out of 19 (16 wins, 2 draws, one loss) outnosing his nearest rival, Toluish, by three full points!

The following game, played in the R.S.F.S.R. — Latvia match, is a fine example of Korchnoi's skill:

Game No. 537

White: TAL. Black: KORCHNOI

1.e4 e5; 2.Ktf3 Ktc6; 3.Bb5 a6; 4.Ba4 Ktf6; 5.0-0 Kt:e4; 6.d4 b5; 7.Bb3 d5; 8.d:e Be6; 9.c3 Be7; 10.Ktbd2 0-0; 11.Qe2 Kt:d2; 12.B:d2 Kta5; 13.Bc2 c5; 14.Qd3 g6; 15.Bh6 Re8; 16.Qd2 Ktc4; 17.Qf4 Kt:b2; 18.Bg5 d4; 19.e:d c:d; 20.Be4 Bd5; 21.B:d5 Q:d5; 22.B:e7 R:e7; 23.Qh4 Rae8; 24.Ktg5 h5; 25.Kte4 Q:e5; 26.Ktf6+ Kg7; 27.Kt:e8+ R:e8; 28.f4 Qf6; 29.Qf2 d3; 30.Rae1 Rd8; 31.Qd2 Qd4+; 32.Kf1 Ktc4; 33.Qd1 d2. White resigns.

Raphi Persitz

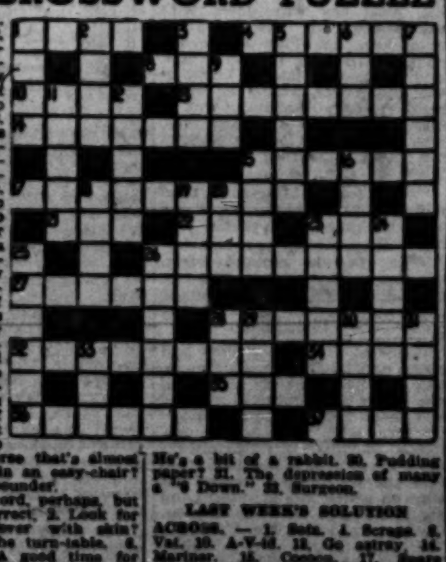
Raphi Persitz, who represented Israel in the Hastings tournament, has scored many successes since he came to England. The fact that he was invited to take part in the Hastings premiers speaks for itself. It was the first time that Israel was represented at this famous international tournament, the first of which was played in 1895. The following game was played in England last year against Jonathan Penrose, also among the participants of Hastings this year.

Game No. 538

White: PERSITZ Black: PENROSE

1.e4 e5; 2.Ktc3 Ktf6; 3.f4 d5; 4.f:e5 Kt:e4; 5.d3 Kt:c3; 6.b:c3 Be7; 7.Ktf3 0-0; 8.d4 Bf5; 9.Bd3 B:d3; 10.Q:d3 c5; 11.0-0 Ktc6; 12.Rb1 b6; 13.Be3 c:d4; 14.c:d Rc8; 15.Qf5 Kh8; 16.Rbd1 Ktb4; 17.Ktg5 B:g5; 18.B:g5 Qc8; 19.Rf3 Rc6; 20.c3 Kta6; 21.Rdf1 Ktc7; 22.Bf6! Qe8; 23.Qh5 g:f6; 24.Rh3 Q:h3; 25.Q:h3 f:e5; 26.d:e5 Re8; 27.Rf3 h6; 28.Rf6! R:f6; 29.e:f6 Kh7; 30.Qf5+ Kh8; 31.Qf4. Black resigns.

POST CROSSWORD PUZZLE



ACROSS. — 1. Though not clever, may be stimulating. 4. Land of lubricant? 8. By way of being somewhat trivial? 10. Stop under a flower! 13. Electrical sources appreciated by convicts? 14. Ron appears in a distinguished head-dress. 15. Where to shop in shelter. 17. Do they only play for money? 21. Is a name to be produced. 22. Is now revised. 23. Mineral or a piece of pie. 26. Famous foreigner with four legs. 27. Farm animals. 28. Showed signs of cooling to the point. 32. Being fragrant, you can sell some of it. 34. Not what you'd care to be taken for? 35. Horse that's almost a lady. 36. Model in an easy-chair? 37. Transatlantic bounder.

DOWN.— 1. A record, perhaps, but arithmetically incorrect. 2. Look for Mr. Gynt? 3. Cover with skin? 5. It goes on to the turn-table. 6. Half-yellow. 7. A good time for buying eggs. 9. There's a certain amount of skill in making farthings. 11. These French trips? 12. In which a letter or two can be sent. 15. She won't buy very much abroad. 16. City of India. 18. Relative. 19. Might you be tempted to drill him? 20. Less than a week. 23. An even stranger word. 24. Came to a conclusion. 25. Climbs all over a fish? 28. Just a quick look. 29. He's finally adopted. 30. He's a bit of a rabbit. 31. Pudding paper? 32. The depression of many a "9 Down." 33. Surgeon.

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION

ACROSS. — 1. Safe. 4. Scrape. 8. Val. 10. A-V-id. 13. Go astray. 14. Mariner. 15. Cocoon. 17. Spare room. 21. Spy. 22. Ear. 23. Pea(t). 26. Barn dance. 27. Bushel. 28. Ma-cab-re. 32. Iron-clad. 34. Nuns. 35. Yak. 36. T-ale-N-T. 37. Play. DOWN. — 1. Sham. 2. Fair('s fa-r). 3. Page. 5. Custom. 6. Mr. 7. Saying. 9. Tor. 11. V-ampe. 12. Diary. 16. Corn. 18. O-wen. 19. Apse. 19. Real. 20. Oar. 22. Pagan. 24. Acorn. 25. Chalet. [illegible] 28. May. 29. Adam. 30. Doll. 31. Bays. 32. Owl.

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A BABY OF ANY OTHER SEX

By J. Doner

HOW does a man differ from a woman? Aside from any more obvious difference (*vive la difference!* shouts the Frenchman), there is a very fundamental biological distinction. Each and every cell in the body of a female contains more of a substance called chromatin than the corresponding cell in the body of a male. This distinction has been known for some time, but it took a bright young Israel obstetrician, Dr. David Serr, to use this fact in solving the age-old problem of predicting a baby's sex before birth. With Dr. Leo Sachs, a geneticist and Dr. Mathilde Danon, a cytologist, he developed what may be a reliable though complicated procedure to satisfy parental curiosity and resolve nation-wide concern over the inheritance of royal thrones.

For the past three years the excess chromatin in female cells has been used to decide what sex a hermaphrodite (mixed male and female) was originally intended to be by nature. A small piece of skin is cut off, suitably prepared, examined under the microscope, and the answer read off from the appearance of the nuclei of the cells. Excess chromatin is also readily seen in the white blood cells of females in simple blood smears on glass slides. This fact has been staring hosts of doctors in the face through the microscope for almost a century, unrecognized until last year.

A well known and long established fact is that the amniotic fluid (which fills the membrane

in which the unborn baby is encased) contains many cast-off cells from the baby's skin as well as from the membrane (amnion) itself. The cells from this membrane as well as from the baby's skin should also show excess chromatin if the baby is a female, and less chromatin if it is a male. So reasoned Dr. Serr as he put two and two together from well-established facts to make front-page news this week.

Ideas in science may come easy, but their proof usually doesn't. The first preparations of amniotic cells that Serr made were just technicolor blurs under the microscope. Leaving his work at the Hadassah-Hebrew University Hospital, he sought the help of the two scientists of the Weizmann Institute in Rehovot. A geneticist like Dr. Sachs can look at a slide of the sex cells of an animal no larger than Drosophila, the fruit fly, and tell at a glance by the appearance of the chromosomes, whether the fly they came from had spotted wings or twisted antennae. The two geneticists were soon able to prepare and stain the cells that the obstetrician had carefully collected so that the tell-tale excess of chromatin, in the form of chromocentres, was readily visible. The way was now clear for children to be born with their layettes all ready, properly trimmed in advance with the appropriate pink or blue satin in accordance with the doctor's prediction.

But, dear mother, you may prefer, at least for the present, to wait patiently until the doctor tells you whether to spend the Government's birth gift forthwith on a *brit* or to save it till later for a wedding. If you prefer to spend it in advance on scientific soothsaying, this is what may happen: the doctor takes a needle, and pushes it ever so gently through your adbominal wall and through the womb withdrawing some amniotic fluid for examination.

Or would you rather wait it out another few weeks and find out yourself? Also, like all newly announced medical discoveries, much time and experience are necessary to prove whether this method of sex prediction is valid and practical.

But whether you find out sooner or later, the chances are still about 106 to 100 that the baby of white parents will be a boy. If it's your first-born, the chances of its being a boy are greater: they fall slightly with each successive child, but never reach fifty-fifty. The younger you are, the healthier you are, the richer you are, the greater the chances of having a boy. By concentrating on these little details, Madam, you can set about having a child of the sex you want, which is much more important than finding out the sex of your next one ahead of time.

At Police H. Q.

Fingerprinted! But it was not for the record: rather to show a group of fifth grade Jerusalem pupils how it is done. The father of one of them recently took them on a tour of police headquarters. Photo by Schlesinger

By MACABEE KASKIN

THE "mysteries" of a police station were revealed to 35 pupils of the fifth grade who trouped through Jerusalem police headquarters on a tour conducted by the father of one of the pupils recently.

The centre of attraction was the fingerprinting department, where the children asked eagerly to be fingerprinted. Other places which drew sighs of admiration were the stables, where they were permitted to ride the horses; the dog kennels, where they were shown the puppies of "Dagon," famed tracker; and operational headquarters and the radio station.

The children attend the Carmeli school in the German Colony in Jerusalem, where parents of the pupils are regularly invited to lecture to the class on their respective trades or professions. One of the parents is a policeman. He presented such a thrilling picture of the role of a policeman in maintaining law and order that the children immediately wrote to Mr. Levi Avrahami, District Superintendent of Police, asking permission to visit headquarters. After permission was granted, the police sent vehicles to bring the children to the station.

TOURISTS FLOCK TO SPAIN

By Gerda L. Cohen

THAT first night in Madrid, rather dazed by the flight, we wandered round looking for excitement. And not two paces from Puerta del Sol in the heart of the Capital, we bumped into a demonstration. Hundreds of enraged men were shaking their fists at a balcony surmounted by armorial bearings. Police shoved the angry crowd back with batons. What luck to see a revolt the very first night in totalitarian Spain! After consulting a dictionary we asked a policeman warily: "Why do they protest?" "Well, they are *muy furiosos* because they wait for a long time to buy tickets for the big *futbol* next week, and the *agencia* says, no more tickets left."

The incident typified that impression of seeing yet not seeing which must have baffled many of the two million tourists who holidayed in Spain this year. The known reality is a dictator, deprivation of civil liberty, an economy exploited for the benefit of the few. Yet the things which matter are bull-fights and the fashions displayed at High Mass. Except in Catalonia, few people will discuss the regime with a foreigner, whose opinion of the country is therefore bound to depend more on the low price of sherry than on adverse information about the Falange. So little does the regime stick in foreign democratic throats that Spain has doubled its tourist trade since 1951. All signs point toward rapid increase, especially from England and the States. Spain offering a cheaper holiday than anywhere else on the Continent, Britishers now get their tan on the Costa Brava instead of the Riviera.

The main reason why a third-class Spanish pension can charge 50 pesetas (IL2.500 approx.) for full board including service, is the meagre wage earned by catering and domestic staff. A hotelier can hardly profit on the food bill, because meat, bread, sugar, eggs and butter cost as much as in Israel. Fruit and vegetables are cheaper, and wine about half the price direct from the cask. All hotels of modest tariff appear to serve an awful grey brew for breakfast because the price of real coffee is exorbitant and France doesn't permit the import of instant coffee.

Full board in Spain means two hefty meals with hungry gaps between. After the dubious coffee and rolls at nine, guests work up an appetite for lunch around three. Even in the most homely boarding-house, lunch always comprises five courses. Hotels several categories higher, charging 100 pesetas a day, expect their clientele to finish a litre of white wine at every meal. After the inevitable siesta has allowed pause for digestion, the whole population gathers on the Gran Via for an evening promenade until dinner, around half-past ten. Theatres begin at 11 p.m. and cinemas at 11.30 p.m. — except for movie palaces in town, which have a "matinée" at 9 p.m. In other words, dinner must fortify for the recreation ahead, and be no less well-built than lunch. Any tourists imagining that they can rely on full board, however, soon succumb to the cafe-bars on every corner. For survival between meals, a great deal of iced beer with olives, shrimps, salami, etc. are quite essential. The Spanish equivalent of mitz is *horchata*, resembling coconut milk.

Although cooking in the cheapest place we stayed at compared well enough with the Frenchified cuisine of Israel's luxury hotels, the lower-grade Spanish pensions offer picturesque conditions never met with here. Our hospedaje at Cordoba proved typical. When we asked to wash, the chambermaid ran off to dip a jug into the fountain beautifying their patio, and brought us water bedecked with geranium petals. Taking a shower involved much negotiation before water was pumped, the bath unlocked, the tap mended and laundry removed from the tub. These family pensions have historic knobbed beds with straw pallets. It was at Cordoba we first encountered the queer objects filling the pillows at such pensions: they felt like Spanish onions, but weren't.

Discomfort going along with low prices, a visitor can't grumble. Tariffs climb wherever a bus-load of Brooklynites has blazed the trail. In Granada the gypsies charged 35 pesetas for a chair in their "cave" to watch them dance. (A peasant's daily wages do not reach 20 pesetas.) Bargaining later halved this, but the gipsy *fandagos* weren't nearly so wild as those executed by amateurs on fiesta days. The good gipsy dancers have all been exported, anyway.

Granada makes no bones about being a tourist town. During the week of Corpus Christi, the municipality paid young women to gallop through town in leather skirts, or drive with flounces and mantillas draped over the gilt fiacres which serve as taxis in Andalusia. Men cantered around in dashing hats, and children paraded in Goyesque costume. It's a pity that our fancy-dress gets confined to Purim, when the tourist season has not yet begun.

Tourist promoters here could learn a lot from Iberian veterans in the trade. Not only national monuments such as the Alhambra, but all vestiges of once-mighty Spain are in repair, adorned with gardens, peppered with notices and attended by ancient wardens. The Moorish princes themselves couldn't complain of the care lavished by this Catholic State on their exquisite palaces. If the Old City of Acre were in Spain it would become a centre of organized tours, waxing rich on the sale of genuine chips of Crusader fortress.

We need not go to the lengths of Toledo. The minute you enter El Greco's home town, a drove of guides descends, armed with official badges. Guides and guardians lurk outside the noble chapel of St. Juan de los Reyes, renovated this year. El Greco's works being dispersed in several buildings, a thorough admirer cannot evade more guides and ticket-men. Anyone escaping Toledo without buying a paper-knife in damascened steel must have great powers of resistance. Toledo craftsmen wage a losing battle against a factory which has flooded the market with imitation Toledo jewellery of gilt instead of real gold leaf. At least, Israel souvenir makers need fear no competition from sham copper plates emblazoned with camels.

Breakfast in Bed

By Ya'acov Friedler

"SIX days shalt thou labour," but on the Sabbath you can take breakfast in bed. Well, take it *to* bed. You'll have to get up first and make two breakfasts. If you're a wife for your husband, and vice versa. Then what, about the crumbs in the blankets, the tea on the sheets (forged Nescafe hardly makes a stain), the marmalade on the pillow and the complaints of the second party from all over the bed, the room, the house. Get up and have it in the kitchen. You'll have a shorter walk to the sink anyway.

But, fortunately, Israel is a young country, as you have no doubt read here and there. Virgin country almost. Full of things to discover. Even a way of having breakfast in bed every day. Without getting up, without crumbs, without dishes. The recipe is simple; the results are infallible and the ingredients are: a radio set and a job that allows you to stay between the sheets until 7.20 a.m. The directions are as follows:

Set your alarm clock for seven, turn on the Kol Yisrael newscast (to augment the alarm in your clock) and settle back for 16 glorious extra minutes in bed. Then, just after the news, the weather forecast, the announcements and the headlines again, you'll get it. The "morning announcements from the Ministry of Commerce and Industry." Eureka. Breakfast in bed.

The "morning announcements" are a sweet-voiced recital of all the rations that are being distributed. From Dan to Eilat. The list is endless. You'll grow fat just listening to them. (For people on diet we recommend trying to actually get all those rations. You'll be reduced to skin and bones in a fortnight.)

You'll be surprised just how far a glib announcer can stretch the rations. Extra rations for people on holiday (seven days or more) in Tiberias, with names and locations of shops thrown in. Also where you can get the free form for applying for the rations. Filled chocolate, available on a national basis "without coupons." (Also, if you must know, without rationing because most people don't buy it anyway, as your grocer will tell you.) "Cornfloor" a likely disguise for cornflour although you never know, is available for babies, owners of *aleph* and *bet* ration books, without coupons. For "temporary" babies coupon 19 and for "temporary semi-annual" babies, coupon seven of page eight. Pregnant women can get 250 grammes of imported cheese for coupon 31 of their picturesque "special card." Their eggs they can fetch in Jerusalem at Tnuva, Tene or El Al. (You'll want to have a look at that El Al, I shouldn't wonder.) A distribution of meat for invalids has just started, the portion 100 grammes, the price 150 pruta per portion and the dealers are... here you are taken on a short, intense tour of Jerusalem butchers with exact names and addresses. Surprisingly hardly a morning passes without some distribution starting somewhere, even if the announcer has to subdivide the usual districts of the country to get a fresh start regularly at 7.20. When the rations do run thin, even at so unlikely an hour, you are regaled with instructions to retailers on what to do with next month's jam coupons and the final date for passing on the coupons, the month after that, by the wholesalers to the manufacturers, etc.

Listen in. Breakfast in bed. A fresh menu daily. No dishes. No crumbs. No complaints. No food even. "The voice is the Voice of Israel but the rations are hardly more expensive on the grey market anyway." A new distribution of something somewhere every day of the month, (thirty days hath September, April, June and November). *Beteiavon*, or *Laila Tov*, if you decide to skip work this morning. Overeating is dangerous.

Diary of a Housewife

By Hadassah Bat Haim

SON, who is preparing himself for his cookery lesson, says would I mind writing a letter to the teacher requesting that he should not be assigned to washing dishes. I say that I wouldn't dream of it and tell him that if he becomes familiar with this occupation perhaps he will have some sympathy with me. He asks me bitterly if I have to wash up after a hundred people, and after a short calculation I say that I do, in about a month. Maths not being his strong point he takes up his apron and departs. Daughter says it's not so much the dishes that are to be avoided as peeling the vegetables, which makes her hands sore. I tell her that unless she trains her children better than I have trained mine she will spend a good deal of her life doing just that, especially if she fulfils her ambition of having twelve children. This aspect of the patter of little feet seems not to have occurred to her and she is rather downcast.

• •

LATER, I drop in at school to see how they are getting on. Son pretends at first not to recognize me, and for my part I have difficulty in recognizing him, as he looks so scrubbed and his hair, instead of obscuring his eyes, is dragged back under a white cap revealing an unexpected height of forehead. Wonder what he keeps behind it. He seems to be measuring raisins into a basin. This is not a job that I would have entrusted him with personally, but I hope the teacher knows what she is doing. Another boy, whom I identify as the marbles champion of the district and a keen bargainer (he takes five little ones for one big one though the usual rate is four) is cutting up beetroots into small cubes. He looks like Sweeney Todd at the height of his career.

SHORTLY afterwards, they serve out the food. Observe that my son is considerately serving his friends with the largest portions and ignoring the rest of the diners. He also takes his own food and sits, I note, as far from the headmaster as he can get. Daughter on the other hand, is sitting right next to him. Consider that this shows something very significant about their characters but cannot at the moment decide what. They clear away the dishes. My son is bringing in great piles for another couple of children to wash. When all is clean they divide the remaining pudding among assistant cooks. It comes to four portions each.

• •

SON arrives home recounting his triumphs and asking what there is to eat. Head of the House says he supposes they will be teaching him to knit next, and to darn socks. Would like to know why not, but refrain from asking in the interests of peace. He says that he never learnt how to cook when he was a boy and he has never found it necessary to learn since.

• •

NO comment!

Royal Interview

AT the time, people guessed it would be 20 years before the full story of Princess Margaret and Group Captain Townsend became known to the general public. But in fact the gaps in the picture are being blocked in rather quickly.

Mr. Randolph Churchill, the journalist son of Sir Winston, has now revealed a plausible version of the interview between Princess Margaret and the Archbishop of Canterbury — the famous interview at which the Archbishop is supposed by his detractors to have persuaded the Princess not to marry. According to Mr. Churchill the Archbishop had prepared for the visit by laying all the relevant books and authorities around him, docketed and cross-referenced. Then Princess Margaret came in and said: "Archbishop you may put your books away, I have made up my mind already." Mr. Churchill, very confident of the authenticity of his information, says it is in the general interest that these facts should be known.

No Need for Detergent Hands

DETERGENTS have definitely won their place in kitchen and bathroom. Some of us prefer one brand or swear by another, but all housewives agree that synthetic detergents are wonderfully efficient de-greasers of dishes, clothes, etc, and that they make all household tasks easier.

Some skins are more sensitive than others and doctors do believe that dermatitis has increased with the advent of detergents. Other doctors say that even in the day of soap and soap powders there were people with the same complaints. However, there is no danger to the normal skin. Just observe these simple precautions.

1) Rinse your hands and dry them thoroughly after using either detergent or soap.

2) Use a hand cream afterwards. For very dry or sensitive skin, one containing lanolin is recommended.

3) For those whose skin is specially sensitive, we now have an excellent cream that forms a protective barrier over the hands. This cream, called Magnor, is put on before you set to work and forms an invisible glove over your hands for three or four hours. The manufacturers, Taya, first produced this cream at the request of the Department of Labour and Kupat Holim to help the women working in the citrus-canning industry. The acids were wrecking havoc with their hands. It was so effective that it was later put on the market for general use.

Another point to stress is — do not use too strong a solution of detergent. Watch the instructions and use the precise amount mentioned. Really no more is needed.

LIESL EISINGER

BRIDGE

By JERUSALEMITE

IN MEMORIAM, ELY CULBERTSON

WITH the passing of Ely Culbertson, the world lost the staunchest supporter of the game of bridge, on which he left a lasting imprint. In order to bring into relief the value of his pioneering work in contract, it is well to remember that to millions of players the Culbertson System has become synonymous with Contract Bridge.

We reproduce hereunder a game which, although not factually played by Culbertson, has become one of the historic gems of bridge by reason of his very keen sense of analysis and beauty of conception.

S. Q J 5 2
H. A
D. A 8 7 5 4 3 2
C. J

S. 10 8 6
H. J 8 5 3 2
D. 6
C. 7 5 3 2

N
W E
S

S. —
H. Q 9 7 4
D. K Q J 10 9
C. A K 6 4

S. A K 9 7 4 3
H. K 10 6
D. —
C. Q 10 9 8

The bidding was:

South	West	North	East
1S	—	3D	—
3S	—	5S	—
6S	—	—	Db
Rdb	—	—	—

It is befitting to state that North's jump in diamonds was motivated by a part-score of 60.

West led the diamond six — an obvious singleton. South fumbled and, unable to ruff out enough of his losers, finally threw up the sponge.

When he was shown the "impossible" slam, Culbertson soon found the line of play which works against any splits:

"Win the diamond ace and discard a club, then lead another diamond and ruff with the ACE. Go back with a heart to lead another diamond, this time with the KING! Cash the heart king and throw the club from dummy. Now lead a trump to the queen.

"Diamonds are still not solid, and if West has all the adverse trumps he now has a winning trump. So what? The slam is still safe. North leads another diamond, South ruffing. West may overruff; but his return lead is won in dummy, the jack of spades is cashed, and South still has a trump in each hand, enough to ruff out East's last diamond control and to make both dummy's long diamonds."

Pies Are Easy to Make

By Molly Lyons Bar-David

PIE is as American as the Stars and Stripes, and Americans have come to turn out this dessert in as many ways as there are States. There are the very short crusts, the flaky tender pastries, crumb crusts, nut crusts and unbaked graham cracker crusts, and even crusts made of lady-fingers (lady-fingers are a very dainty biscuit). There are even crusts made of cereals, some that need baking and some that don't. The same is true of fillings: there are juicy berry mixtures, velvet smooth cream fillings, rich chocolate concoctions, fruity and chewy mixtures, and luscious chiffon pies as light as clouds and so delicate you dream about them.

Here are a few easy crusts. The fillings will follow.

Unbaked Biscuit Crust

Mix until crumbly 1½ cups broken biscuits, ½ cup sugar (brown is best if you have it), ½ tsp. cinnamon (optional), ½ cup melted margarine or butter. With a spoon press this mixture to the bottom and sides of a well greased pie plate. Chill well. Fill with any of your favourite fillings whether or not the latter need baking.

Quick Nut Crust

Mix 1 cup of finely chopped nuts (any kind will do; peanuts are excellent, and mixed with other kinds of nuts they are even better) with 2 tbsps. of sugar. With the back of a spoon press the mixture to the bottom and sides of a pie plate. Bake for about 5 minutes in a hot oven and then fill.

Easy Flaky Pastry

2¼ cups flour, sifted, 1 tsp. salt, ⅔ cup fat, ⅓ cup cold water.

Measure flour and salt and sift into a bowl. Remove ⅓ cup to small bowl and reserve. Cut fat into flour with two knives. With water, mix reserved ⅓ cup flour to paste. Stir into flour mixture with fork until particles cling together when pressed gently (for good pastry it is well that the fat remains lumpy like peas). Roll out pastry and chill before fitting into pie dishes.

FILLINGS

Lebeniya or Sour Cream Pie

1 unbaked pie shell (flaky pastry is best for this), ¾ cup sugar, 3 tbsps. flour, ¼ tsp. salt, 3 egg yolks, 2 tsps. vanilla, 2 cups lebeniya or sour cream or both mixed, ½ cup melted margarine, 3 egg whites.

Heat oven quite hot. With fork, blend sugar, flour, salt; stir in slightly beaten yolks, vanilla, lebeniya, butter. Beat whites stiff, not dry; slowly beat in yolk mixture. Turn into shell. Bake for 10 minutes at high heat then for half an hour at reduced heat or until a knife inserted in the centre comes out clean. Cool.

Lemon Chiffon Pie

Baked flaky crust or unbaked biscuit crust, 1 tbsp. lemon jello, ½ cup cold water, 3 egg yolks, ½ cup sugar and ½ cup more of sugar, 1 tbsp. grated lemon rind, ¼ cup lemon juice, 3 egg whites, ¼ tsp. salt, ½ cup whipped cream (optional).

Add jello to water; set aside. Put yolks in double boiler; stir in ½ cup of sugar, lemon rind and juice. Cook, stirring, over boiling water for five minutes (if you are a careful cook you can do this over a low flame, but stir constantly) or until thickened. Stir in jello until melted. *Remove from heat.* Beat egg whites and salt till they form peaks. Slowly add ½ cup sugar, while beating stiff. Gently fold in hot mixture. Turn into pie shell and chill until set. Serve topped with whipped cream. This is luscious!

Butterscotch Pie

Available now in the shops are puddings that need no cooking. The chocolate, vanilla or butterscotch flavours are heavenly as pie fillings and can be made in five minutes while your surprise company is having sherry in the living room. Just make an unbaked pie crust (biscuit or nut variety, or simply by laying crisp biscuits flat on the bottom of a pie plate). Mix the milk with the pudding (but be sure to sift the pudding or it may turn out in a lump) as suggested on the package, but using about 20 per cent less milk than usual. Add a teaspoon of cognac for extra note. Top with whipped cream and sliced bananas and you have a wonderful dessert.

Orange Tea Tartlets

Tarts and tartlets are really small individual pies. You can make the same thing in the full-sized edition, of course, but as these usually contain preserves for filling they are somewhat richer and are enjoyed best in smaller helpings:

2 tsps. grated orange rind, makings of one flaky pastry (without the water), 4 to 5 tbsps. orange juice, jelly or preserves or orange marmalade, Chopped nuts or whipped cream.

Heat the oven hot. Blend rind with the ingredients for flaky pie crust mix (without the water); add orange juice; mix lightly with fork. Shape into ball. Roll half dough at a time and cut with cookie cutter. Fit rounds into muffin pans; prick with fork. Bake in very hot oven for about 10 minutes. Fill with jelly, preserves or marmalade, and top with nuts or whipped cream.

The Menu of the Week

SUNDAY: Onion Soup (with Vita "Boston"). Tomatoes stuffed with Meat, Mashed Potatoes. Fruit Pudding (from Vita Fruit Soup).
MONDAY: Vita Pea Soup. Stewed Fish Fillet and Onion gravy. Salt Potatoes. Orange Cream with Vita Arancini.
TUESDAY: Vita Beef Noodle Soup. Stuffed Milt. Cabbage Salad. Doughnuts with Vita Raspberry Syrup.
WEDNESDAY: Vita Mushroom Soup. Vegetable Dumplings with Butter and Breadcrumbs. Chocolate Ice Cream (Vita Ice Cream Mix) with hot Vanilla Sauce.
THURSDAY: Cabbage Soup (with Vita "Boston"). Meat balls and Macaroni. Orange Baskets filled with Fruit Salad.
FRIDAY: Potato Soup (with Vita Mushroom soup) Stuffed green Pepper with Tomato Sauce. Vita Melon Compote.
SHABBATH: Chopped Chicken Liver. Vita Boston Chicken Soup. Stuffed Breast (Calf) and Rice. Viennese Apple Strudel with Raisins and Vita Arancini.

Bon Appetit! Vita

NATURE NOTES

Ashkelon's Whale

WELL, I have seen the poor whale—on Saturday — but it was no longer impressive. The zoologists had removed most of the skull, and the happy finder (finders are keepers in these cases), Dr. Alon of Ashkelon, about whom it would be worth while to write a saga, was blissfully cutting up the huge carcase. He has sold the skeleton to the Tel Aviv University Institute, and already jokes are being made about a new museum having to be built for housing it.

From tip to tail the hapless beast is, or was, sixteen and a half metres long! Though the flippers are cut off and half buried in the sand, and the head is no longer recognizable, I still venture the guess (it is no more) that what we have here is the Biscay Rightwhale (*Balaenida glacialis*) which, as its name says, has often been encountered in the Atlantic near the Straits of Gibraltar. The poor thing must have passed into our comparatively poor seas and have died, if not of starvation, at least of malnutrition. Dr. Alon thinks it must have been dead for some weeks, and indeed it smells to heaven. As the wind came from the south when I was there, however, I could examine it comfortably from that side.

Dr. Alon and one of his pupils were cutting the hide off in strips and he told us it will be tanned. For the rest, it will all be made into fishmeal and doubtless enjoyed hugely by our chickens. There is no question of using the blubber for oil, not only because it is far too "high," but because there is not much of it.

As to the stories of people cutting steaks off the beast, they are just — tales. Not only would they be uneatable, but Dr. Alon guards his precious whale most jealously. I need not defend my use of the word beast, need I? Of course everybody knows the whale is a mammal, and the largest on earth or sea. P. A.

IN THE WAKE OF THE WHALE

With the end of the commercial whaling season, a large-scale scientific hunt sponsored by the University of New Zealand's research grants committee has started in the South Pacific. Its aim is to trace the 3,000-mile course of the giant humpback whales as they head south to the Antarctic from their summer breeding grounds near Samoa, the Cook Islands, the New Hebrides and New Caledonia.

Whaling teams from the islands to the north of New Zealand, as well as the French Institute of Oceania in New Caledonia and the Government of Tonga, are cooperating in the hunt. On board fast launches and armed with special shotguns, the teams will fire steel darts into the fleshy back of the younger whales. Each dart is individually numbered, and carries on the shaft the words: "Reward for return to Discovery, Admiralty, London."

"Very little is known about the migratory habits of the humpback whale and, indeed, about any type of whale in the Pacific," said Mr. W.H.I. Dawbin, a zoologist from Victoria University, one of the organizers. This hunt should divulge the secrets. (UNESCO).

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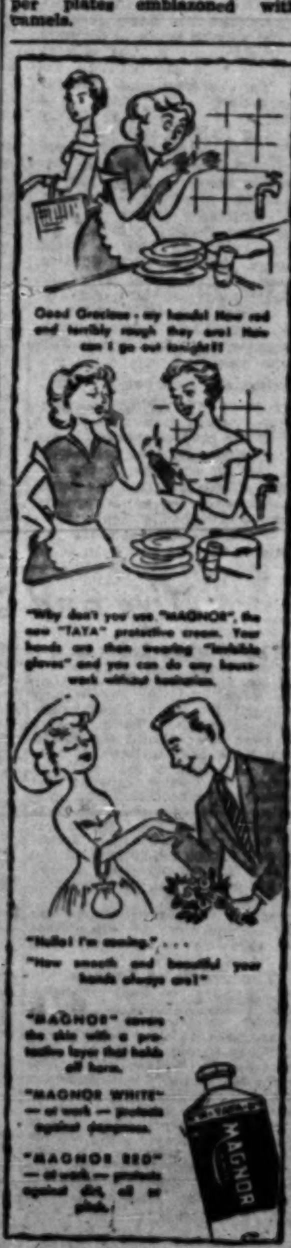
Good Gracious - my hands! How red and terribly rough they are! How can I go out tonight?!
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HOUSEHOLD work need not be a drudgery — be smart and be your own gift giver. There are so many items missing in your kitchen cupboard and on your dinner table. Drop in at the Household Departments of the Hefzi-Bah's Stores in either Tel Aviv or Haifa-Hadar, and treat yourself to the very thing you miss most. It is sure to make your work in the kitchen pleasant and easy.

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THE QUEST FOR PEACE

RESEARCH FOR PEACE. Essays by Quincy Wright, W.F. Cottrell, Ch. Boasson. Published for the Institute for Social Research, Oslo, by North-Holland Publishing Co. Amsterdam, 296 pp.

MISHPAT VeKALKALAH (Law and Economics). Vol. I, No. 2 (August 1955, Tel Aviv). Ed. W. Zeltner.— pp. 129 — 208.

By NORMAN BENTWICH

Research in the social sciences has become the frail hope in our distracted and baffled world, looking desperately for some basis of security against the threat of man's total suicide. The idea is that, just as research in the natural sciences in our age has opened to man wonderful vistas of material advance, so research in the social and legal sciences will open to man fresh avenues of peaceful cooperation, and avert the doom of another world war. So far this research has been a will-of-the-wisp. The more the social scientist analyses and dissects the causes of human hatred and violence, the less does he seem capable of eradicating, or even mitigating, those causes.

In 1951, the Institute of Social Research in Oslo offered a substantial prize for the best papers on the problem of the relevance of research to the problems of peace. The specific theme was "To what extent is it possible to establish criteria for the delimitation of research of direct relevance to the problems of peaceful adjustment in international relations?"

Conflicting Theories

A number of essays were submitted; and the two prize-winning papers were by well-known American authorities: Prof. Quincy Wright of the University of Chicago, who is an expert in the science of international relations, and Prof. W. F. Cottrell of Miami University, who is a professor of sociology. They are full of interesting reflections but do not offer solutions. Prof. Wright writes that the theory of war and peace enunciated in the constitution of UNESCO differs considerably from that to be deduced from the Charter of the United Nations. Similarly, there is a different emphasis in the constitution of other international organizations. Each declares that the way to peace is through the development of the objects for which that organization exists. The International Labour Organization, e.g., which was created at the same time as the League of Nations, sees salvation in the establishment of social justice. The World Health Organization sees it in the assurance of the health of all people. Prof. Cottrell's essay, entitled "Men Cry Peace," divides the science of peace into a dozen headings dealing with politics, ideology, values, social structure, capital, force and war, etc. He ends his analysis with a plea for "the creative imagination, through which alone peace may become possible."

Jerusalem Lawyer's Plan

The most interesting and provocative paper, however, in the view of the present writer, is not that of either of two prize-winners, but an analysis of the relevance of research into the problems of peace by a Jerusalem Jurist — originally from Holland — Dr. Ch. Boasson. He has already made his mark in legal sociology, and he shows in this essay a remarkable width of reading and a refreshing scepticism.

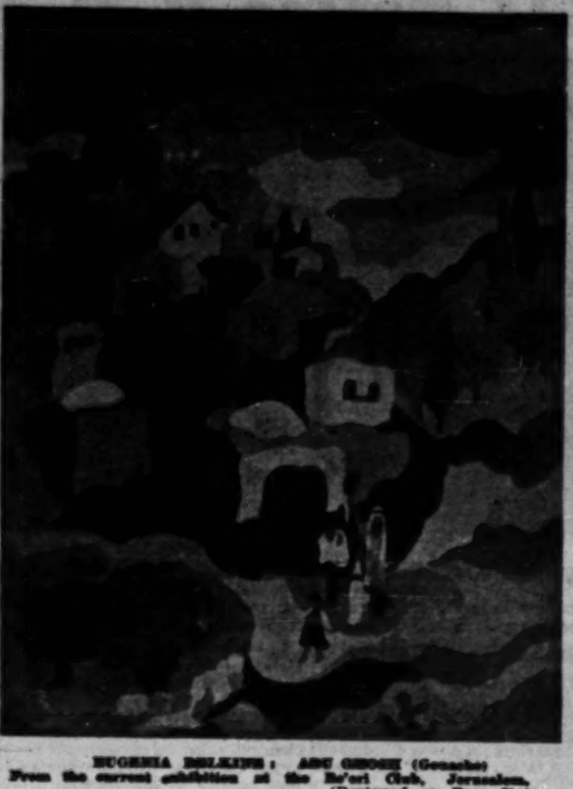
In the field of international relations, the prospects of laying down a general aim for research are lacking in precision and predictability: "To bring subconscious prejudices within the focus of awareness is not the same thing as extracting their sting and obliterating their effect on judgment." He recommends, indeed, research into the concept of tolerance, and draws up a plan for constituting a Joint Council which will form a team composed of persons of at least four nationalities, meeting in different countries every three months, at times which coincide with an international event that arouses pride and prejudice. Yet he realises in his conclusion the limits of the value of research into peace.

The essential trouble is that a dangerously large proportion of men have no joy-creating work or recreation, aim or cult, which will sustain them in an unattractive world. And without the feeling of the mass that life makes sense and has a purpose, society can have no stability.

A Tel Aviv Symposium

A different field of social research is treated in the Hebrew review "Law and Economics." The number is concerned with a symposium which was held in Tel Aviv last summer to mark the 20th anniversary of the High School of Law and Economics. The subject was "The Responsibility of Governments and their Agencies in International Law." The theme had relation to the Nuremberg trials of the Nazi leaders, and the principles of international law which were the basis of the international criminal jurisdiction. The participants in the symposium included three famous names: Prof. André Gros of France; Prof. Jerome Hall of Indiana University; and Prof. Schurschalov of the Soviet Union. Their contributions have the weight of authority: they are set out in full in the language in which they were spoken, and also in Hebrew. They support the project of the United Nations to prepare a Code of Offences which should be the subject of international jurisdiction. The Soviet jurist, however, naturally reserved his strongest denunciation for those who are preparing atomic war. The contributions of eleven Israelis, including Mr. Sh. Rosenne, Legal Adviser of the Foreign Office, Mr. H. Cohen, Attorney-General, and Dr. S. Eisenstadt of the School's faculty, are summarized shortly.

The School has done good service by making available for lawyers and students the full text of the contributions of the three distinguished delegates from abroad.



EUGENIA BELKINE: ABU GHOSH (Gouache)
From the current exhibition at the Ze'ori Club, Jerusalem.
(Reviewed on Page Six)

Remedy for Wrongs

P'SKIN HEZASITYIM — HAHOK VETAKDIMAV (Civil Wrongs — The Law and its Precedents). Arranged by Hanna Evenor and Joseph Sahar. Tel Aviv, 1955. In parts of 64 pages each; IL2.650 per part.

It was a welcome venture on the part of two Tel Aviv Deputy District Attorneys to publish an annotated edition of the Civil Wrongs Ordinance. As of July 15, 1947, this Ordinance has introduced a modern law of torts in this country, to replace the antiquated Ottoman law which was so primitive that a person who had negligently broken another man's leg was not liable to pay damages.

The special importance of the law of torts lies in the fact that it regulates all cases where a person claims damages or other remedies for injury inflicted by a stranger to his health, honour, property or other rights. The authors are particularly qualified, since it is within their regular duty and experience to represent the Government in tort cases in the courts.

During the past seven years, the civil courts of Israel have delivered hundreds of judgments in matters of tort, applying the Ordinance to conditions of life in Israel. Consequently, the English law books, important as they may be to explain general principles, are inadequate, unless taken together with the actual practice of our own courts.

The book is the fruit of painstaking work. From hundreds of judgments of the Supreme Court and the District Courts, its two authors have extracted all passages referring to the Ordinance and its interpretation. This material was carefully put together and arranged in the same order as the sections of the Ordinance to which each passage refers. Every page is divided by a horizontal line: above is the text of the Ordinance (including the new law of 1952, under which the State was made responsible for torts in the same way as a private person), and below the quotations from judgments relating to the text. The volume of work involved is indicated by the fact that the two parts so far published (representing about one half only of the complete work) contain more than 290 quotations, including no less than 33 on defamation alone.

This book will no doubt become indispensable to judges and lawyers who have to deal with cases of torts, but it will be equally useful to the layman interested in this branch of our law.

DINEI SHIKUM (Rehabilitation Laws). Edited by M. Nacht and M. Kleyff. Introductions by the Minister of Defence and the Attorney General. —Israel Law Publications, Tel Aviv, pp.216, IL5.450.

What has been accomplished by the State in the field of reinstatement of discharged soldiers and rehabilitation of war invalids and bereaved families is shown by this comprehensive compilation of legislation on the subject.

The compilers, the Legal Adviser to the Ministry of Defence and his assistant, have produced a most useful manual, comprising not only legislation relating directly to the subject, but also those provisions of the law which are scattered over the Statute Book and have a bearing on the basic rehabilitation laws, to mention only the relevant provisions of the Income Tax Ordinance, Compulsory Loan Law, National Insurance Law, etc. A detailed index is added. *F.S. PERLES*

ACCENT ON SEX

THE DEER PARK. By Norman Mailer. — Putnam's New York. 612 pp., $4.

This is a horrible sexy story of Hollywood, "exposing" the slough of carnal sin known under that name. It is heavy, surveying a realism which is merely vulgar because it is not transformed either into ethical or aesthetic values.

To this reviewer, the book displays an adolescent pre-occupation with the mechanism of sex, is not even good pornography, without living, let alone worthwhile characters, without a story, scandalous and grotesque. It is Mr. Mailer's second book since "The Naked and the Dead," and is even worse than the previous one, "Barbary Shore," which was a pretentious bit of symbolism under the guise of a boarding-house story. *P.A.*

SCIENCE PROGRESS

ISRAEL SCIENCE BIBLIOGRAPHY: A Guide to Books, Dissertations and Periodicals Published in Israel. Vol. I, No. 1 January-June, 1954. The Israel Scientific Press, Jerusalem. 37 pp.

At long last, the Israel Scientific Council, the Ministry of Education and Culture, the Weizmann Institute and Mosad Bialik have combined to produce a bi-annual bibliography of scientific literature published in Israel. Written in English, this periodical will prove a boon for scholars and research students abroad and will be of no small help in disseminating information about Hebrew books and the State of Israel's scientific output, thereby lessening the danger of isolation threatening every small nation whose language is not well known throughout the world. With our hearty welcome we combine the hope that the sponsoring institutions will find ways and means of issuing a similar organ in Hebrew.

The first issue contains a discussion of 227 dissertations, books, pamphlets and periodicals that saw light in 1954. The material is divided according to subject matter following the Dewey Decimal Classification system. Notes on the contents are presented in a short and clear manner, and will help not only the professionals but also librarians, bibliographers and even laymen who, within a short time, can obtain a clear idea of what the new publications wish to convey.

With all our admiration for the toil invested in the production of this bibliography, and particularly for its able editor, Miss Miriam Balaban, we are bound to point out a few flaws which, we believe, could easily have been avoided with the enlistment of the services of an expert bibliographer. There is, for example, no indication of the date of appearance of the first issue on the title page, and we must wander to the very last page, where it is hidden away in a corner near the printer's mark. The method of entry does not conform to the accepted practice, and the transcription of authors' names has apparently been done in a mechanical manner without reference to the original spelling. In the first eight pages I counted no less than 15 spelling errors in proper as well as geographical names, a rather high percentage. I also doubt whether the English reader will know that *Ranak* refers to Rabbi Nahman Krochmal, or that *Shadal* is the abbreviation of Shlomo David Luzzatto.

In this reviewer's opinion, a periodical of this nature should prefer the English transcription, universally accepted in the world of science and bibliography, of The Jewish Encyclopaedia, rather than introduce the method prevailing in Israel (by no means with general consent).

These, of course, are small faults that can be remedied in future numbers and do not detract from the great value of this new venture which, it is hoped, will appear at regular intervals. *S. SHUNAMI*

• • •

Reports on Research

The quarterly Bulletin of the Research Council of Israel has taken on a new look and is now appearing in four separate sections. These are: Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry; Biology and Geology; Technology; and Botany.

In its expanded form, the Bulletin has incorporated several other local journals: the scientific publications of the Haifa Technion are appearing in the Section on Technology; and the publications of the Jerusalem Geological Institute will appear in the Section on Biology and Geology.

Edited by Miriam Balaban and published by the Weizmann Science Press, the Bulletin contains articles and communications on the results of original research and proceedings of Israel's scientific societies. The material gives a good cross-section of the research carried out in the country and, for the first time, provides a united platform for Israel scientists. Formerly, many local scientists had to publish their papers abroad.

The Bulletin is attractively produced: the difficult printing of mathematical and other formulae has reached an international standard.

The editorial boards for each of the sections consist of foremost local authorities in their fields, and competent scientists are acting as referees to criticize articles submitted for publication.

Now in its fifth year, the Bulletin has become well known and accepted in scientific circles abroad. In addition to its foreign subscribers, it is also sent to several hundred libraries on an exchange basis. In return, foreign periodicals whose value totals over $2,000 are received by the Weizmann Science Press and distributed to various local scientific libraries. The charge made for this service is the price of the yearly subscription (IL4.- per section) sent in exchange.

Additions are now being planned, and a new section on Experimental Medicine is scheduled to appear early this summer. *M.F.*

A World Language

THE INTERNATIONAL LANGUAGE REVIEW. Vol. 1, No.1, October-December, 1955. Published by Floyd Hardin, Denver, Colorado, U.S.A.

Only after a great number of international languages had been created did it occur to some ingenious mind that it might be useful to have an independent mouthpiece of the movement which would make it its target to present to the reader an unbiased opinion. This is the aim of the "International Language Review (subtitled "A Clearing House for Facts, Theories and Fancies on the History, Science and Bibliography of the International Language Movement").

The editor states, at the outset, that interlinguists all over the world may send in their contributions in any language. But it seems likely that only the representatives of the most important international languages, such as Esperanto, Ido, Interlingue, and Interlingua will be represented, whereas the pros and cons of all systems may be discussed.

To judge from this first issue there seems to be a trend to expound general principles—as in the articles on "Soviet Linguistic Policy and the International Language Movement," the "Non-Romantic Element in the Planned Language," or on "International Languages and Psychological Types"—rather than make propaganda for the respective author's favourite system.

A close study of the material makes one wish that, as soon as possible, the various systems may overcome the minor differences between them and merge into one world language. This, indeed, is the idea behind Interlingua, as will probably become evident in the history of Interlinguistics which is to appear in the following numbers.

In this multilingual country, we should have a special understanding of the advantages of an international auxiliary language, and its editor deserves our gratitude for a most stimulating publication. *G. FRAENKEL*

French Survey Of Israel

The population of Israel is the subject of a special survey in "La Documentation Francaise" (December 8, 1955), the renowned series of special studies published periodically by the Secretariat-General of the French Government.

On 29 pages in large format, the survey begins with a brief history of immigration since 1882, under the Mandate, and after the establishment of the State. This is followed by an analysis of the diversities in the structure of the population as to countries of origin, age and sex groups, and areas of settlement.

A special chapter is devoted to "The Great Socio-Cultural Divisions," describing in considerable detail certain characteristics of the Ashkenazi, Sephardi, and Yemenite sectors, and the Arab minority. Leaning heavily on R. Patai's "Israel Between East and West," this part of the survey will no doubt provoke some criticism. The last chapter, dealing with the problems of "National Fusion," consists mainly of quotations from various writings on the subject.

As usual, the study is published anonymously. It is particularly gratifying to note that ample use has been made in its preparation not only of official publications, notably those of Prof. R. Bachi and the Central Bureau of Statistics, but also of a number of periodicals and monographs, including Hebrew publications — a noteworthy departure in documents of this kind. The selection of non-official literature seems somewhat haphazard — even "Aolam Aze" *(sic)* is listed.

On the whole, however, this is an excellent introduction to the study of an important aspect and problem of life in Israel. The friendly spirit in which it is written finds welcome expression in the concluding passages where it is pointed out that the meeting of East and West is in process of materializing in Israel. And readers in this country will appreciate this quotation from an article by M. Francois Collaveri:

> The success of Israel is a succession of bets against common sense... To make people talk a language that was dead for thousands of years, to irrigate a country without water to attach to the soil people who were supposed for ever to remain wanderers, to give a common homeland—and to make them love it! — to an assemblage of Babel, all this should be contrary to any reasonable expectation.

E.M.

LONDON LETTER By OLIVIA MANNING

From Magic to Punch

We are now well into winter with cold days and icy days, wet days and frosty days, bare trees and bare, wet earth. After the rare length and warmth of the summer, winter and its compensations have taken some getting used to.

It is remarkable how many plays survived from spring throughout this unprecedented summer and are still drawing in crowded houses. One of the most entertaining of these has been John van Druten's "Bell, Book and Candle," a delicious comedy on the theme of modern witchcraft. The latter-day witch, delightfully played by Joan Greenwood, is one of a family of witches and warlocks. Her brother is a potent practiser of magic, possessing the enviable power of being able to change the traffic lights at Piccadilly Circus, of opening locked doors and being able to put a jinx on an enemy's telephone.

His sister is even more powerful, and when she meets a handsome young man, engaged to an old school friend whom she did not like, she engages his affections by magic and completely wipes the floor with her rival. All goes well until she falls in love herself and just at the moment when the young man discovers her witchcraft and imagines himself completely disillusioned, she finds that love has turned her into an ordinary person and her magical powers have deserted her.

All ends happily, of course. The players were excellent and not the least of them the witch's familiar, a Siamese cat of exceptional beauty.

Thurber's Dogs

"You are a dirty, low-down human being" says one of Thurber's dogs angrily to another dog, and at once we are back in the Thurber world where the four-legged animal rates several degrees higher than the two-legged variety. Humorous books are always sought after as Christmas presents and there is no doubt that "Thurber's Dogs" by James Thurber (Hamish Hamilton, 12/6d.) have been widely given around this year.

Here are most of the old favourite Thurber dog stories with several new ones, a delight to dog-lovers and a great deal of fun for those who are merely Thurber-lovers. As a specimen of this brilliant research into dog nature, let me give this sketch of a poodle, that most fashionable and intelligent of present-day dogs:

> "She contends that my car is a Poodillac and belongs to her and not to me, and that the sound of thunder is made by a four-footed monster the size of a mountain."

The Pick of "Punch"

Another Christmas 'seller' is Ronald Searle's brilliant series of drawings from 'Punch,' "The Rake's Progress" (Perpetua, 15/-) here put into book form. Most people have seen and enjoyed some of these drawings (in which a great many well known faces are caricatured with wicked skill), but however assiduous one is in buying 'Punch' there is always the risk of missing a Searle. For Searle-lovers, of which I am one, this is a tragedy here remedied. There is also "The Pick of Punch" (Chatto & Windus, 15/-) edited by Nicolas Bentley, putting into one volume a number of Punch's funniest pieces.

Nursery Rhymes

As usual, there is a vast new collection of children's books ready in time for the holidays, most of them excellent and sure of finding a host of young readers. One of the best of these is the "Oxford Nursery Rhyme Book" (Oxford 21/-), edited by Iona and Peter Opie, which includes most of the rhymes we have all known from infancy and a great many that I had never heard before.

To children, the rhymes can be taken at their face value and are, alas, often meaningless, but to the historian they are extremely significant, while to the Freudian they are said to mean even more. How innocent, or not, they really are it would be difficult at this time to say, but how un-innocent they can be made to seem was revealed before World War II when an enterprising firm published a little book called "Censored Nursery Rhymes." They were simply the old rhymes known to all of us with an occasional word blacked out. It was an appalling revelation of one's own ability to make the worst of anything.

Anyone seeking a very sophisticated party-game (for grown-ups only) might try censoring their childhood rhymes with effect.

CITADEL OF LEARNING

METSUDA (Fortress) Essays and Studies. Ed. S. Rawidowicz. — London, pp.692.

SEFER DUBNOW (Dubnow Book). Essays and letters. Ed. S. Rawidowicz. — Ararat, London. pp.460, £2.2.0.

Too little is known here about the cultural venture called the Ararat Publishing Society, which during the dozen years of its existence has enriched us with a number of scholarly works in Hebrew, Yiddish and English to which the two under review are now added.

The founding of this publishing society makes dramatic reading. In the very midst of the stark war years when bombs were falling on London, some patrons of Jewish letters, led by Alexander Margulies and Oscar Phillip gave their answer to the Nazi challenge. They set up a non-profit-making company for the publication of books of Jewish interest, in order to make up for the destruction wrought by the Nazi hordes. It was significantly called after the mountain on which Noah's Ark rested after the great Deluge.

In this seventh volume of 'Metsuda' we find learned contributions from Professor Rawidowicz and many other scholars the world over.

Of the nearly 30 contributors we can mention a few only from Israel. There is a brief and interesting study by President Ben-Zvi on 'Contemporary Sabbatians' (followers of Shabtai Zvi); a searching analysis on 'Unity in Moses Mendelssohn's Philosophy of Religion," by Prof. I. Heinemann; essays on 'Aliyah and Immigration' by A. Tartakower and Dr. S. Eisenstadt; on 'Hebrew Poetry in the State of Israel' by I. Zmora; and S. Tanny's 'War Literature in the State of Israel.' Prof. H. Bergmann writes on 'Leonhard Ragaz,' and I. Avinery on 'Language Problems in Israel.' Other studies of general interest are S. Letshinsky's 'On Yiddish Literature in the U.S.A.', H. Toren's 'Asher Barash,' J. Tulkes, 'Eliezer ben Yehudah' and last but not least, Prof. Rawidowicz's own lengthy essay on the scientific inadequacy of the name Israel for our new State.

Altogether this volume is a fund of Hebrew-Jewish learning.

Historian and Martyr

Ararat has also published a memorial volume for Simon Dubnow, the famous historian who died a martyr's death at the age of 81 in the ghetto of Riga in 1941.

As a student, Dubnow was at the cradle of the movement of Jewish revival, was associated with the Russian Jewish Press and for 13 years belonged to the historic Odessa group of Jewish intellectuals who so vitally influenced our history. Fairly early he took to writing Jewish history, on his own, new line of approach. At the same time, he took an active part in the ideological and political controversies of his days. After Hitler's rise to power he fled to Riga, where he continued his scientific work and wrote the epilogue to the 11 volumes of his 'History of the Jewish People.'

When the great holocaust swept Europe and Riga was occupied by the Russians, efforts were made to bring him to this country but he answered: "In these stormy days and at my advanced age I cannot leave my little flock in Europe." In 1934, when he left Germany and was wondering where to pitch his tent, he asked Rawidowicz: "Does one expect the *Golah* to be emptied of all writers and scholars and for them to be transferred to *Eretz Yisrael?* . . . I still believe in national creation within the great *Gola* at the side of small *Eretz Yisrael*..." But there were apparently political objections, too, of which Dubnow must have known, on the part of the Hebrew University, apart from Dubnow's advanced age.

Then came the cruel end: a drunken Latvian guard brutally beat the old man to death because he could not climb the lorry which was to take him with the others to the gas chamber fast enough. "Thus fell slain Simon Dubnow, the great chronicler of the martyrs of Israel throughout the ages," writes Dr. Maisel in his essay on Dubnow's life.

'Sefer Dubnow' consists of two parts: the first contains a number of scholarly essays by historians and sociologists; the second is a collection of 225 private letters written by Dubnow to many friends (including Ahad Ha'am and Bialik) over a period of 45 years. They are here published for the first time. This section alone makes 'Sefer Dubnow' one of the most valuable contributions, not only to the story of a great historian, but also to the history of his people during half a century of fateful events.

E. BLUMENTHAL

Pen Portraits

ROSHIM BE'ISRAEL (Israel Profiles). By David Lazar. — Amihai, Tel Aviv. 336 pp.

This is a collection of some 50 profiles which were all — except one — previously published in the Friday supplement of "Maariv," winning for themselves many readers. They have now been brought up to date to form a colourful gallery of leading figures in almost every walk of life in contemporary Israel.

Dr. Lazar's profiles are not hewn in stone; they are etched delicately into lively silhouettes. Interesting details have been affectionately put together to present to the general reader some of our politicians and judges, poets and diplomats, scholars, economists and farmers.

Very, readable, this book has historic value for future generations who will want to meet the makers of Israel's early history, not only in their business suits, but in their dressing-gowns and slippers as well. *P. BEN YAIR*

Exhibition in New York

The final prospect of "FIPEX," the Fifth International Philatelic Exhibition, announces its opening at the New York Coliseum on April 28. FIPEX is represented in Israel by Dr. W. Hoexter, P.O.B. 4977, Haifa.

Publications Received

HEBREW

Avi-Yonah, M. (Ed.) Sefer Jerushalayim (The Book of Jerusalem). Mosad Bialik and Dvir.
Witkon, A., Mishpat veHevrah (Law and Society). Dvir.
Nitzan, S., (Translated and Edited), Hamishim Sipur Ve'sipur (Fifty Stories). Newmann.
Roth, C., Hayehudi Disraeli (The Jew Disraeli). Newmann.
Seligmann, F., Massot Philosophiot (Philosophical Essays). Dvir.
Kusman, L., Omanim U'Vonim (Artists and Builders). Newmann.
Rivlin, A., Ahad Ha'am Umitnagdav veHashkefoteihem al Hasifrut Ha-Ivrit Bedoram (Ahad Ha'am and his Opponents and their Views on Hebrew Literature in their Time). Dvir.
Talmi, E., L'Artzi (To my Homeland). Davar.
Hershman, A., Rabbi Isaac Bar Sheshet. Mossad Harav Kook.
Efrati, Y.A. & Burgansky, Y., Talmud Latalmid (Talmud for the Pupil). Dept. of Education, Zionist Organization.
Jewish Values in Secondary School Education. Association of Secondary Schools in Israel.
Grossman, M., Di Vidui fun a Revolutzioner (The Confession of a Revolutionary). Ramat Gan (Yiddish).

FOREIGN

Arnold, G.L., The Pattern of World Conflict Dial Press, New York.
Palestine and Zionism (Bibliography). Vol. 9, January-December 1954. Zionist Archives and Library, New York.

Life and Letters

The World's Schools

Out of every ten children of school age in the world, five are not yet in school, four are in primary school and one is receiving post-primary education. These figures come from the "World Survey of Education," a new handbook on educational organization and statistics published by Unesco, covering 194 countries and territories. The survey also shows that the U.S. leads the world in enrolment in institutions of higher education. Enrolment per 100,000 inhabitants in the U.S. is 1,782; Alaska ranks second with 982 per 100,000, and Switzerland third with 890.

A copy of the survey, which includes a glossary of educational terms used throughout the world, costs $14 or £4.4.0.

The Spirit of France

The Memoirs of Paul Reynaud, former Prime Minister of France, (reviewed on December 9) have now appeared in an American edition. When Petain handed him and Mandel to the Gestapo, Reynaud sent the Marshal a hastily scribbled postcard which read: "At the moment when you hand me over to the enemy, I answer you: Vive la France!" The book also records his conversation with the S.S. commander at Oranienburg: "Is this where I am to live?" — "Yes" — "Will I get any news of my family?" — "None." — "Can I take my exercise?" — "No." — "Ah, I understand. Well, I am sorry for Germany." — "The Russians would have shot you long ago." — "I did not know that you took them as mentors."

Chinese Books on Agriculture

A survey group, examining China's agricultural heritage, is reprinting ancient Chinese works dealing with agricultural problems. The group is also preparing a catalogue of sixth-century literature dealing with the cultivation of rice, wheat, cotton, oranges, vegetables and tea, and on cattle breeding.

Nahariya's Benefactor

The New York surgeon, Dr. Salomon Z. Boorstein, who soon will be 70 years old, has long been active in the Zionist Movement. With the gift of his important collection of books he established a public library in Nahariya. Thoroughly versed in Hebrew and Yiddish literature, Dr. Boorstein continues to supply the library, which is named after him, with books and valuable equipment.

Illustrated Haggada

A Passover Haggada with illustrations by the late Arthur Szyk, which won wide acclaim, when first published in London in 1940, is to be published by Massadah-Magen, with an English translation and introduction by Dr. Cecil Roth.

A Pioneer's Life

The Hasneh Insurance Company of Israel has published a 24-page pamphlet dedicated to the memory of one of its leading workers and exponents.

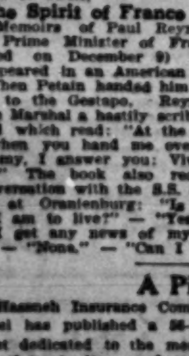
Mendel Karou (Krupnik), who died, aged 56, in December, 1954, was a practical idealist, an all-round man with a flair for literature, a patron of the arts (especially the theatre), an excellent organiser, conscientious administrator, lively debater and hard worker.

He arrived in this country from Russia some 30 years ago after the Communist authorities had offered him the choice between exile in Siberia and Eretz-Yisrael. Having come from a Jewish nationalist home, he, together with about one hundred others, chose the exile to Yisrael.

Here Karou became successively a building labourer and a member of the administration of "Davar", of Hadassah, and finally of Hasneh. Lively, good-humoured, stimulating and progressive, Mendel Karou had a host of friends and well-wishers.

The well-rounded pamphlet in his memory contains appreciations by some of these friends and colleagues, excerpts from some of his own addresses and expressions of sympathy on his death. *M.*

Stamp of the Week



This stamp shows a figure symbolising Argentina breaking the chains that bound her for nine years and 108 days of dictatorial rule by Juan Domingo Peron. At the bottom of the stamp are the words: "Revolution for Liberty, 16th September, 1955."

That was the date when Peron's dictatorship moved to a groggy close, prodded from behind by the bayonets of rebel troops and police and faced in front by the Argentine Navy.

The stamp is perforated 13, recess-printed and costs 2d. in London. — *S.A.I.*

Reader's Letter

MARK TWAIN ANECDOTES

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — I am editing the anecdotes of my kinsman Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain) and will be happy to hear from readers of the "Post" who may have anecdotes, jokes or stories dealing with the American humorist who during his lifetime visited Jerusalem.

CYRIL CLEMENS
Editor, "Mark Twain Journal"
Kirkwood 22, Missouri,
November 17, 1955.

Round the Bookshops

A group of Israel scholars and investigators, not content with the incomplete information about Jerusalem, have combined to produce a beautifully done volume titled Sefer Yerushalayim (Book of Jerusalem; Mosad Bialik, IL16.-) under the editorship of Michael Avi-Yona. This volume, which was 12 years in the making, deals with the nature and history of the city from the earliest times to the destruction of the Second Temple. Technically, it is an admirable production, and much credit for it is due to Dr. M. Spitzer's expert direction. The fine jacket photograph (a section of the Western Wall) is the work of Alfred Bernheim and printed at *The Jerusalem Post* Press; the binding is designed by Franciska Barukh, the Jerusalem graphic artist. The text was printed at the Ha'aretz Press, the maps at the Government Survey Press, and the plates at Goldberg's Press. Work on the second volume is already in hand and Mosad Bialik hopes to have it ready within the next two or three years.

Rabbi Yitzhak Bar Sheshet (Rabbi Isaac Bar Sheshet Prefet and His Times; Mosad Harav Kook, IL2.500) by Rabbi Avraham Herschman, is a broadened version of the English work that appeared in 1943. It is a study of the period when a host of evil decrees beset the Jews of Spain, culminating in their expulsion and in the founding of a new centre in North Africa. The author has dug deep into the annals of those times and, with the aid of Rabbi Sheshet's Responsa and private letters, has been able to reconstruct a very important period in Jewish history.

A new work on the personality of **Ahad Haam** (Magnes Hebrew University Press, IL4.500), his work and teachings is presented by Aryeh (Sir Leon) Simon and Y. A. Heller, while Asher A. Rivlin takes a look at the Jewish philosopher in his dissertation titled **Ahad Haam Umitnagdav** (Ahad Haam and his Opponents and Their Views on Hebrew Literature of their Day, Dvir, IL1.300). Not far removed is **Musag Hayahadut Bitkufat Hahaskala** (The Concept of Judaism in the Haskala Period; Dvir, IL1.300) by Yehudit Halevi Zwieck, which deals with the period from Moses Mendelssohn to Mendele Mokher Sfarim.

Mishpat V'hevra (Law and Society, Dvir, IL6.900) by A. Witkon, Justice of the Supreme Court, is an introduction to legal theory and practice in their relation to society, with special regard for the laws of Israel and the often conflicting claims of civil and religious law. **Sociology** (Hebrew by Miriam and Ovadia Shapiro; Masa, IL2.-) is the translation of an important work by W.J.H. Sprott, Professor of Philosophy at the University of Nottingham.

A lively exposition of **Korot Ha-Omanut** (The History of Art, translated by H. Kalai and A. Lernar; Am Oved) is by the expert art historian E.H. Gombrich, and **HaOmanut Mireshita** (The Art from the Beginning to the End of the Renaissance, Hebrew by A. Birman and Z. Tal; Gazit, IL4.-) is another product of Hendah Van Leer's [illegible] pen. *M.B.*

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31 REH. HECHALUTZ, HAIFA

Today's Postbag

THE WEATHER

FORECAST: Partly cloudy. Occasionally cloudy with possibility of local showers. Partly cloudy in hills in North and Centre area. Partly cloudy to fair in South.
OUTLOOK FOR SATURDAY: Fair.

	A	B	C	D
Mt. Cana'an	78	6	9	9
Tiberias	78	14	20	20
Haifa Port	65	12	19	19
Natanya	56	11	18	18
Tel Aviv Kirya	51	10	20	20
Tel Aviv Port	55	10	18	18
Lydda Airport	64	9	19	19
Jerusalem	73	8	11	11
Beersheba	60	7	17	17
Eilat	21	9	21	21

(A) Humidity at 2 p.m. (B) Minimum temp. (C) Maximum yesterday (D) Maximum temp. expected today

• • •

THE DEFENCE FUND account in the Bank of Israel stood at IL7,203,615 at the close of business on Wednesday.

• • •

955 IMMIGRANTS are due in Haifa in the s.s. Jerusalem on Sunday.

• • •

50 MEMBERS of the Yikon *ma'bara* in Emek Hefer during last night staged a sit-down strike in the Local Council offices in the village. They are demanding work and pay owing to them by various public institutions for several months' work. Council officials declared that the *ma'bara* members had been encouraged to strike by the nearby Mapam *kibbutz*, Hama'apil, which is said to be competing with the Communist *kibbutz* Yad Hanna, for influence in the *ma'bara*.

• • •

FOR FILING false returns on the amount of potatoes sold Levi Hollender, a Tel Aviv wholesaler, has had his licence revoked by the Food Controller.

• • •

HAIFA MAYOR Abba Khoushy is trying to get Government help for the completion of a 38-room hotel on Rehov Yafeh Nof, Mount Carmel, it has been learned. The building of the hotel, an approved enterprise financed by Mr. Avraham Montagu, a local contractor and engineer, and a group of South American investors, was begun in 1954 and abandoned last summer when a promised loan of IL150,000 from the Development Budget was not granted.

Premier Bids Farewell To Netherlands M.P.'s

The members of the Dutch parliamentary delegation were received yesterday morning by the Prime Minister, Mr. D. Ben-Gurion. The conversation centred on projects for redeeming for agricultural use soil in Holland and Israel, a comparison of parliamentary and election methods in the two countries, and problems of state-controlled education.

The delegation, which left in a K.L.M. airliner, was seen off at the airport by the Netherlands Minister, Mr. G. Boissevain, and Foreign Ministry officials.

Prior to their departure, the Speaker of the Knesset presented members of the delegation with an enlarged replica of a silver shekel minted in 66-70 C.E. to mark the first Jewish revolt against the Romans.

RATION MEAT NEARLY HALF FAT

Meat sold as rations this week by Jerusalem butchers is up to 50 per cent fat. The Ministry of Commerce and Industry spokesman, answering complaints about this high percentage, said that consumers may refuse meat which is more than ten per cent fat.

A visit to several butcher shops revealed that the meat received for distribution contained twice and three times this amount of fat. Consumers may exchange their meat coupons for three eggs.

The meat was bought in Argentina and the Butchers Association has informed the Government that it will no longer accept meat with so much fat.

Haifa Plans To Raise Rates

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA, Thursday. — The Municipal Executive is to put its plans for increasing rates before the Council on Sunday. They reportedly include a one-time emergency levy of IL2.500 to IL3.500 per room; a 15 per cent rise in the property tax; an increase of IL10 to IL12 per room for business premises and hotels and a rise of 25 per cent in the business tax.

The increased revenue is to cover a deficit of over IL1m.

Guard Killed By Accident

By H. BEN-ADI
Jerusalem Post Reporter

BEERSHEBA, Thursday. — A tragic misunderstanding led last night to the death of one man and the severe wounding of another at Moshav Gilat, 19 kms. north of here. Haim Buni, 35, formerly of Tunisia, mistook two of his fellow watchmen for infiltrators and fired at them, killing Chouati Badiri, 49-year-old father of 10 children, and gravely wounding Hans Lehman, father of three children, whose wife is in the last days of pregnancy.

Buni said that he was walking with his wife at the edge of the residential area of the settlement at 9.20 p.m. yesterday, when he heard shouting and saw two persons coming towards him. He shouted to them, but they did not identify themselves and he fired a burst from his Sten gun in their direction. Five bullets entered the body of Badiri, who was one of the first settlers in the village, and killed him instantly.

Hans Lehman, who came from Poland and who has lived in the *Moshav* for two years, was brought to Hadassah Hospital. He was operated upon immediately, and three bullets were taken from his chest. Doctors say that he is in a critical condition, but it is hoped that he will live.

Work Amid Gloom

When I visited the *Moshav* early this morning, the villagers were working as usual, but there was an atmosphere of gloom resulting from the sudden tragedy. They recalled the fact that one watchman had been killed by infiltrators only four months ago, and four years ago they had suffered a similar unfortunate accident when one watchman had been killed by another who had mistaken him for an infiltrator.

One of the settlers told me "if we ask questions first and then shoot, we are in danger of being killed, and if we shoot first, we are in danger of killing a comrade."

Chouati Badiri was the father of the first boy to be born in the village when the first settlers went there six years ago, and named his son Gilat.

The funeral will take place in the village tomorrow.

Buni, who is the father of four children, has been detained.

Ludwig Taub, Veteran Chemist Dies at 79

REHOVOT, Thursday. — Dr. Ludwig Taub, veteran scientist of the Weizmann Institute, died at the age of 79 in the Hadassah Hospital, Jerusalem, yesterday afternoon. The funeral will take place here at 10.30 a.m. tomorrow.

Dr. Taub continued to work until almost the very last days of his life, when he entered the hospital for eye operations. Almost all his life was dedicated to science and he made important contributions in his field of pharmaceutical chemistry. He worked for 30 years with I.G. Farben, the German chemicals industry, for whom he discovered sleeping draughts.

Chaim Weizmann invited him to join the Sieff Institute in 1938, where he continued his research and did important work during the Second World War in the production of medicines and sleeping pills, when these were practically unobtainable here.

PRIEST OF BIR'AM DIES AGED 90

SAFED, Thursday. — The reverend Elias Yussef Khoury, priest and spiritual leader of the Maronite community of the former Bir'am Village, died in Gush Halav today at the age of 90.

In his last testament, he asked to be buried in the church of Bir'am in which he had served for over 60 years. The church is one of the few buildings still standing in the village, on the Lebanese border, which was evacuated some time ago. The Military Governor has agreed to comply with the wish and the funeral *cortege* will leave for there tomorrow morning.

H.U. STUDENTS TO GUARD CORRIDOR

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The first group of Hebrew University students to serve as guards in Jerusalem Corridor settlements is to begin its tour of duty on Sunday night. Under a programme sponsored by the Students Association, some 100 students have volunteered to spend one night a month as watchmen in border villages, to help new immigrants cope with the serious security problem.

The Association hopes to recruit 250 students who have completed military service.

After protracted negotiations with the Ministry of Labour, the Association was last week awarded a budget of 4,000 workdays a month for distribution to needy students. Under the agreement, the Association may contract for jobs, for which the Ministry will pay a subsidy of IL3 a day. Employers thus need only put up half a student's pay, with the other half coming from the Ministry.

So far, some 2,000 workdays have already been contracted for from University departments on the new campus, and from the Jewish Agency.

More Grain

HAIFA, Thursday. — The third National Convention of summer-crop growers was held at Beit Hamoreh today in the presence of over 500 delegates from all over the country.

Mr. Y. Arnon, of the Agricultural Experimental Station, Mr. A. Shlomi, of the Neve Ya'ar station, and Mr. B. Gilai of Gan Shmuel discussed the present aim of reaching a yield of one kilogram of grain for every three cubic metres of rain water in dry farming, and two kilograms per c.m. of irrigation water. This target had already been reached by some farmers.

Three years ago, the country's grain crops had sufficed for one month's supply, while this year it had risen to half the country's needs for food purposes. This season, half-a-million dunams of grain and 1[illegible]00 dunams of maize had been sown and the crop is expected to top 130,000 tons. Within two years it was hoped to supply all local needs for nine months of the year.

Mr. H. Givati, Director General of the Ministry of Agriculture, reported that, during the past season, a yield of one ton and more of maize per dunam had been reached. This was enough to supply 5,000 eggs or 300 kilograms of fowl, or the bread eaten by seven persons during a whole year.

Company to Supervise Foreign Fair Entries

Jerusalem Post Reporter

A company to supervise Israel's entries at foreign trade fairs is to be set up within the next two months.

Government officials say that the Government will hold 50 per cent of the shares. The rest will be divided equally between the Jewish Agency and the Manufacturers Association.

In the 1955/56 budget, the Government allocated IL50,000 for participation in all foreign fairs, about half the total outlay required. It is expected that the Government will increase its allocation following the formation of the company.

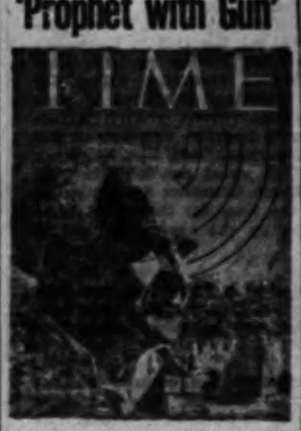
This year, in addition to the scheduled participation at Bari, Izmir, Salonika and Stockholm, as well as several minor fairs, Israel will take part for the first time in one in the Soviet bloc.

Last year at the last moment Israel cancelled participation in a fair in Bulgaria following the shooting down of an El Al plane.

CLEARED OF SELLING TANKS TO EGYPT

Allegations that a Jewish citizen of Leeds, England, had sold surplus military tanks to Egypt were found to be without foundation. Mr. Neville Laski, Q.C., conducted an inquiry into the charges on behalf of the Leeds Representative Council. He stated that the investigation showed that Mr. Myers was neither directly nor indirectly concerned in any such transaction, the London "Jewish Chronicle" has reported.

'Time' Calls B-G 'Prophet with Gun'



Jerusalem Post Reporter

Time, the popular American news weekly, in its current issue now on sale in Israel publishes for the second time a cover story on Prime Minister Ben-Gurion. The first such story was printed in 1948. Its title for the story on Mr. Ben-Gurion is "Prophet with a Gun."

Time's correspondent in Jerusalem cabled 30,000 words in preparation for the article. Despite its passion for detail, however, brown-eyed Mr. Ben-Gurion appears with blue eyes. Otherwise, the likeness is exceptionally well executed by Boris Chaliapin, son of the famous singer.

Proud of its accomplishments in rewriting history, Time nevertheless begins its Ben-Gurion story with a serious omission; it fails to note the fact that the United Nations in its November 29, 1947 resolution recommended the creation of the State. It writes: "Eight years ago this tiny state . . . had elbowed itself into being in a hostile part of the world. . . . Israel came into existence defiantly in 1948 — by force of arms and by proclaiming its own independence."

It presents a positive (for Time) survey of Israel's achievements, which it describes as "tremendous" in the fields of development, immigration and economy.

Gifts for Soldiers 'Will Keep Coming'

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — "Voluntary contributions to the Israel Soldiers Welfare Committee have increased considerably in the past months and this trend will undoubtedly continue this year," Mr. Fred Monosson, U.S. representative of the Committee, told *The Jerusalem Post* at the Dan Hotel last night. "The Jews of America want the Israel soldier to feel that they stand behind him."

American Jews have sent cars, refrigerators, records, sporting equipment, curtains, sunglasses, about 15,000 ball-point pens and thousands of square metres of formica table tops, and other non-military equipment valued at tens of thousands of pounds. The U.S. Government recognizes the gifts as being of educational and recreational value and as such they are tax deductable.

Mr. Monosson is "positively convinced" that thousands of U.S. Jews will come here this year for the Independence Day celebrations. Mr. Monosson is to stay till February and will return for his eighth Independence Day with a large group of leading Jews from Boston, his home town.

SITE OF EILAT WHARF FIXED

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The pile driving test to determine the location of the future deep water wharf in Eilat has been completed and the sea bed found suitable for construction to proceed. According to the plans for the Eilat port, the depth of the water along the wharf will be from nine to 11 metres, similar to that in Haifa Port.

The test was a protracted project, because the reinforced concrete piles were cast on the spot and the Eilat lighter barge adapted to serve as a pile driver. Preparations took three months to complete.

The test yielded additional data needed to decide the type of construction necessary and ground resistance. Next week drivers will go down to inspect the piles underwater.

It was also learned from Development Ministry sources that plans have been drawn up for the construction of an underwater observatory. It will stand on the sea bottom at a depth of four metres and will be accessible by a staircase from a platform protruding above water level. The observatory is to be built of reinforced concrete and is expected to cost IL30,000. Its construction has not yet been ordered. It would serve sightseers visiting Eilat.

Work on New C-o-L Index Lagging

Work on bringing the Cost-of-Living Index up to date has not yet begun. The Index Committee has been meeting regularly since it was set up last August to deal with this problem, but it has only studied preliminary plans, Government officials said yesterday.

The filed survey of 6,000 families which will serve as a basis for the new Index has not yet begun. The Central Bureau of Statistics has delayed starting the survey until it has received all the data on the manpower survey which it has just finished.

The Bureau is planning to expand considerably. It intends to start measuring the national income from 1954 to the present.

1,000 Civil Servants Take Citizens Courses

This winter over 1,000 civil servants from all ministries have taken citizenship courses given by the Information and Civic Education Services in cooperation with the Civil Service Commission and the Civil Servants Union.

The courses are intended to improve relations between the State and its citizens and to last for five days, the official communique stated.

Basic courses are given in citizenship and social, political and economic problems. Last year, 1,000 persons participated in these courses. The lecturers are senior civil servants who deal with their respective specialities.

BENTOV INSPECTS PHOSPHATE WORKS

Mr Mordechai Bentov, Minister of Development, and his Director-General, Mr. Menahem Bader, together with senior Ministry officials yesterday toured the Phosphate Works at Oron, near the Great Makhtesh.

Aluf Shlomo Shamir, Managing Director, gave them an account of the prospecting programme, mining activities and measures used to enrich the phosphate rock, which is raw material for chemical fertilizers.

Every Kilometre A Stone

BEERSHEBA, Thursday. — Roadside milestones placed by the Mandatory authorities on the road from here to Tel Aviv are being replaced by others marking distances by one kilometre. Measurement in the Negev begins near Beersheba at the meeting of the Nevatim and Nitsana roads. In Mandate times, all measuring was done from Jerusalem.

This difference of starting point has made one of the roads three kilometres longer on paper than it was previously.

In Galilee, where re-marking is also being done, the foreman of one work gang ran breathlessly into the planning office and exclaimed that he had lost three kilometres of road. "Don't worry," they told him, "They have them in the Negev."

WAGES

(Continued from Page One)

professionals and various trade unions are not to be invalidated, but will be considered when the situation is more stable.

Wages cannot be divorced from the general economic situation, Mr. Y. Meshel, acting head of the Trades Union Department, declared. The standard of living cannot only be judged by wages, but must be determined by production. Though it was not stated in the Mapai resolution, Mr. Meshel said that the cost-of-living allowance would not be paid on the proposed increases, nor would social benefits, but there would probably be a reduced income tax.

"The choice was between a standard of living — or living, and we choose to live," Mr. Y. Almogi, M.K., Haifa Labour Council Secretary, declared.

For Ahdut Ha'avoda, Mr. Beri Repetur and Mrs. Hana Dornait said that according to Mapai's proposals over half the total workers would get an increase of only IL5. Wages were barely sufficient to live on, it was said, while higher increases could be drawn from employers' profits, without bringing inflation.

Some 52 per cent of the wage earning population earned a basic wage of less that IL90, and deserved a rise, Messrs. B. Linn and Y. Yudin (Mapam) declared.

Guest Performances By A Film Star

The well-known actor of the Chamber Theatre, ARYEH LAVIE, who had a big success in the Israel film, "Hill 24 Doesn't Answer," will give a series of guest performances at the exclusive "DOLPHIN BAR," 30 Ben Yehuda Rd., corner Rehov Shalom Aleihem, Tel Aviv, starting Saturday, January 14. Cosy atmosphere and good humour are provided by BOBBY RANDOLPH'S Band and the lovely jazz crooner, CLEMY BENJAMIN. Exquisite 4-course Dinner served for IL3. (Advt.)

Mao Sees Socialized Agriculture by 1960

HONG KONG, Thursday (Reuter). — The Chinese Communist leader, Mr. Mao Tse-tung, said that Chinese agriculture will be completely socialised by 1959 or 1960, Peking Radio reported today.

Semi-Socialist agricultural co-operation can be practically completed this year, he wrote in a preface to a publication by the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party.

He called for the expansion and acceleration of industrialisation to keep pace with this agricultural development, and opposition to "rightist conservatism." Mr. Mao predicted that by 1967, at the end of the third five-year plan, the output of grain and other crops would be double or triple the annual yield before the Communist regime was established.

Illiteracy might be wiped out in seven or eight years, and many diseases could now be tackled for the first time, he wrote.

J.N.F., Keren Hayesod Merger Discussed

The merger of the Jewish National Fund and Keren Hayesod was discussed by the Directorate of the Keren Hayesod at a meeting on Wednesday in Jerusalem. It was decided that several members of the Directorate should prepare detailed plans for the next meeting.

The merger has been under consideration for some time and has assumed new importance in light of the meeting of the Zionist Congress on April 24.

Present at the meeting were the following members of the Directorate: Messrs. E. Dobkin, Z. Herman, Y. Weitz, M. Nurock, A. Zisling, Y. Ritov, A. Tager, and the Treasurer, Mr. M. Ussoskin.

BABY. — A 22-year-old national serviceman reported for duty at the barracks in Carrara, northern Italy, yesterday with a two-month-old baby in his haversack. The soldier explained that he was kissing his small son goodbye when the train moved off too quickly for him to hand the baby back to his wife. She arrived later by the next train to take the child home.

Performances by the famous American Yiddish stars

BEN-ZION **WITLER**
SHIFRA **LERER**

KIRYAT MOTZKIN, Tonight, Jan. 13, Orot, 8.45
"My Girl"

TEL AVIV, Tomorrow, Jan. 14
Z.O.A. House, 6.30 and 9.30 p.m.
"The Singing Blacksmith"

RAMAT GAN, Sun., Jan. 15
Kessem, 8.45 p.m.
"The Singing Blacksmith"

RAMLE, Mon., Jan. 16,
Alien, 9 p.m.
"The Singing Blacksmith"

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WELCOMES YOU TO ISRAEL
Call Our Clubs For Overseas Visitors:
JERUSALEM 4061
TEL AVIV 23239
HAIFA 4876
AND ARRANGE TO VISIT OUR PROJECTS

Cables in Brief

ROBBERY. — A burglar used a window cleaner's ladder to enter the apartment of a Greek shipowner, Mr. Spiridion Catrpodis, in Cannes, and steal 7m. francs worth of valuables early yesterday.

JEWELS. — Four Dutch workmen who found 75 pieces of jewellery, stolen in Spain 36 years ago, lying in the mud of a canal in the Hague, are to get a reward of 2,000 guilders each.

HOLIDAY. — Sir Winston Churchill arrived in Nice by air yesterday for his holiday in the south of France.

ATOMIC. — The South Korean Defence Minister, Vice-Admiral Sohn Won Il, said yesterday that the U.S. is still committed to use atomic weapons in case of renewed Communist attack on South Korea.

BIN-NUN CREW TO GET WAGES

HAIFA, Thursday. — A sum of IL20,000 to cover wages owed to the crew of the s.s. Bin-Nun by the now defunct Judges Line has been handed to the Israel Legation in Rome by a Taranto Court, it was learned today.

The ship was attached by the court about two years ago and sold by public auction when the Judges Line was declared bankrupt. She had a crew of over 20 Israelis.

West's Resolution on Kinneret

The text of the joint Western resolution submitted to the U.N. Security Council regarding Syria's complaint against Israel's attack on December 11 is:

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions of July 15, 1948, May 18, 1951, November 25, 1953 and March 29, 1955;

Taking into consideration the statements of the representatives of Syria and Israel and the reports of the Chief of Staff of the Truce Supervision Organization on the Syrian complaint that an attack was committed by Israel regular army forces against Syrian regular army forces on Syrian territory on December 11, 1955;

Noting the report of the Chief of Staff that this Israel action was a deliberate violation of the provisions of the general armistice agreement including those relating to the Demilitarized Zone, which was crossed by the Israel forces which entered Syria;

Noting also from the reports of the Chief of Staff that there has been interference by the Syrian authorities with Israel activities on Lake Tiberias, in contravention of the terms of the general armistice agreement between Israel and Syria;

Reminds the Government of Israel that the Council has already condemned military action in breach of the general armistice agreements, whether or not undertaken by way of retaliation, and has called upon Israel to take effective measures to prevent such actions;

Condemns the attack of December 11 as a flagrant violation of the cease-fire provisions of its resolution of July 15, 1948, of the terms of the general armistice agreement between Israel and Syria, and of Israel's obligation under the Charter;

Expresses its grave concern at the failure of the Government of Israel to comply with its obligations;

Calls upon the Government of Israel to do so in the future, in default of which the Council will have to consider what further measures are required to maintain or restore the peace;

Calls upon the parties to comply with their obligations under Article V of the general armistice agreement to respect the armistice demarcation line and the Demilitarized Zone;

Requests the Chief of Staff to pursue his suggestions for improving the situation in the area of Lake Tiberias and to report to the Council as appropriate on the success of his efforts;

Calls upon both parties to co-operate with the Chief of Staff in this and all other respects, to carry out the provisions of the general armistice agreement in good faith, and in particular to make full use of the Mixed Armistice Commission's machinery in the interpretation and application of its provisions.

With deep sorrow we announce the death of our beloved husband and father

HARRY M. WHITGOB
(formerly of Shanghai)

who passed away in Haifa yesterday after a short illness, aged 55. The cortege will leave the Rambam Hospital at 11 a.m. today.

His Wife and Son.

With deep sorrow we announce the passing away of our beloved father, grandfather and brother-in-law

Dr. Ludwig Jehuda Arie Taub

at the age of 79

Rehovot,
Jan. 11, 1956.

The Bereaved Family

Direct to England
per s/s ISRAEL on April 5, 1956
Reservations and tickets through CARMEN EASTERN'S TRAVEL AGENCY, 36 Rehov Lilienblum, Tel Aviv, Tel. 4831

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JAFFA, opp. "THE CLOCK"
YOUR SPOT for REAL ORIENTAL FOOD SPECIALITIES
One of our specialities!
PIPING HOT SHASHLIK
A SENSATION FOR YOUR FRIENDS FROM ABROAD
LATE HOURS NIGHTLY

Jerusalem Cinemas
Sat. at 6.30 p.m. Weekdays at 3.30, 6.30 & 8.30 p.m.
Starting Saturday, January 14.

ARNON Tel. 4829
Man Without A Star
Kirk Douglas — Jeanne Crain
Claire Trevor
Most exciting picture of the year.
In Technicolor
Hebrew and French Subtitles

EDEN Tel. 3829
Second Week
Broadway's Musical Hit
Now an enjoyable movie
Jane Powell — Tony Martin
Debbie Reynolds — Walter Pidgeon — Ann Miller
Russ Tamblyn
Hit The Deck
Cinemascope in colour
Sunday morning at 10.30
Also today at 3 p.m.

EDISON Tel. 4056
Second Week
CinemaScope
BATTLE CRY

ORGIL Tel. 81466
Second Week
Heavy taxes? Too much order and authority? — Come along and enjoy your visit to the new State of Pimlico.
Passport to Pimlico
Stanley Holloway
Hermione Baddeley.
The Finest British Film Since the War.
No complimentary tickets for this film.

STUDIO Tel. 4055
Queen Christina
GRETA GARBO

ORION Tel. 2914
CinemaScope
Love is a Many-splendored Thing
(Colour Deluxe)
Jennifer Jones—William Holden
Hebrew and French Subtitles

ORNA Tel. 4733
The most human story ever told
EMERGENCY CALL
Starring: Anthony Steel
Jack Warner

RON Tel. 3104
Gregory Peck Win Min-Tan
In the heroic struggle of a great love
The Purple Plain
Technicolor
Hebrew and French Subtitles
Today, Friday at 3 p.m.
THE GREEN SCARF

ZION HALL
Second Week
The most outstanding picture of the year — Winner of three European "Oscars", on a panoramic screen.
In Technicolor
Le Rouge et le Noir
Based on Stendhal's famous masterpiece
With: Danielle Darrieux, Gerard Philippe, Antonella Lualdi
English Subtitles
Owing to length of film performances will start at 3.30 — 6.30 — 9

TEL-OR TEL. 3570
JEAN-CLAUDE PASCAL — PIERRE FRESNAY
An Excellent Realisation — (Franc-Tireur)
"UN GRAND PATRON"
THE GREAT MAN
On Friday at 3 p.m.:
TREASURE OF THE GOLDEN CONDOR

Tel Aviv Cinemas
Saturday: 7.15 & 9.15 p.m. Weekdays: 3.30, 7.15, 9.15 p.m.
From Saturday, Jan. 14

ALLENBY 3rd week
CINEMASCOPE
AUDIE MURPHY
America's most decorated war hero, in
To Hell and Back
3.30, 7.15, 9.30

ARMON DAVID Cinema. Tel. 20954
The great Musical Picture of the Year!
In Technicolor
Carosello Napolitano
SOPHIA LOREN NADIA GRAY
BENIAMINO GIGLI
FOLCO LULLI
at: 3.30, 7.15 and 9.30 p.m.
Forum Film

CHEN 2nd week
A love story, passionate, compelling
Magnificent Obsession
with Jane Wyman, Rock Hudson
In Technicolor

EDEN 2nd week
DONALD O'CONNOR
JANET LEIGH
WALKING MY BABY BACK HOME

ESTHER 2nd week
M.G.M.'s
Blackboard Jungle
Starring Glenn Ford
For adults (over 18) only

MIGDALOR
Israel Premiere
Gina Lollobrigida
Vittorio De Sica
PANE, AMORE et GELOSIA

MOGRABI 2nd week
DEMETRIUS and the GLADIATORS
Starring:
Victor Mature, Susan Hayward
Colour by Technicolor

ORION
DORIS DAY
FRANK SINATRA
YOUNG AT HEART
Warner Bros. great musical drama in Warner Color

OPHIR
GENE KELLY
VAN JOHNSON
CYD CHARISSE
in M.G.M.'s Musical Dream
BRIGADOON
CinemaScope
Most Popular Singing-Dancing Show Since "An American in Paris"

SHDEROT 4th week
Israel Premiere
One of the finest, most moving motion pictures of our time. Voted the "Best Film of the Year"
The Divided Heart
IVONNE MITCHELL
CORNEL BORCHERS

TAMAR 4th week
EVENING:
Top Secret
A "Forum Film" Release
MATINEES: From Sunday, Jan. 15
Israel Premiere!
THE HIGHWAY MAN
Charles Coburn, Wanda Hendrix
Continuous from 9.45 a.m.
Last show at 3.45 p.m.

TCHELET Cinema
319 Rehov Ben Yehuda 10th Week
FRANCOISE ARNOUL
DANIEL GELIN
Les Amants du Tage
at: 3.15, 7.15 and 9.15
At 3 p.m. "CARIBOO TRAIL" with Randolph Scott

YARON
RITA HAYWORTH
GLENN FORD
In the immortal and successful picture filmed some years ago by Columbia Pictures.
It Will Be Released Again.
GILDA

ZAMIR 8th week
Exceptional Picture.
Mighty production.
FURIA
Daily: 3.30, 7.15, 9.15 p.m.

Haifa Cinemas
From Saturday, Jan. 14, 1956

MAY Tel. 2856
A film of adventure for the young at heart
RODEO
with Gib Young & Jean Haygen
A "Metro" Picture

PEER Tel. 2332
4th week
Unprecedented success!
Marlon Brando
ON THE WATERFRONT

GAL OR Tel. 4567
Evenings at 6.45 and 9
MADNESS of the HEART
Reissue
Margaret Lockwood — Maxwell Reed
Mats.: Fri., Sun., Mon.:
EAST OF SUMATRA
Tues., Wed., Thurs.:
CALL NORTH SIGHT 777

AMPHITHEATRE Tel. 4010
Israel Premiere
CinemaScope
Charles K. Feldman presents
The Seven Year Itch
Based on the Broadway hit by George Axelrod
with: Marilyn Monroe, Tom Ewell
A Fox Film in colour

ORAH Tel. 4017
Gina Lollobrigida —
Daniel Gelin —
Raymond Pellegrin
The Woman Of Rome
("La Romana")
Based on the novel by Alberto Moravia.
For adults only
(16 years and over).

ARMON Tel. 4848
2nd week
Israel Premiere
Italy's Top Star of Today
the One and Only
Sophia Loren in
"La Donna Del Fiume"
(Woman of the River)
Technicolor
English and Hebrew subtitles

EN DOR Tel. 3421
During the whole week!
CinemaScope
HAJJI BABA
John Derek—Elaine Stewart
Technicolor
2 performances only at 6.45 & 9

ORLY Tel. 81863
Central Carmel
3rd Week
EVENING STANDARD:
"The finest British film since the War!"
Passport To Pimlico
Stanley Holloway —
Hermione Baddeley
Hebrew and French Subtitles
2 performances nightly at 6.45 & 9

MORIAH Tel. 81477
3rd week
Greer Garson — Robert Ryan
in
Her Twelve Men
Technicolor

ORION Tel. [illegible]
Ida Lupino — Howard Duff
Jan Sterling
in the sensational true adventure about "man smuggling" inside
Women's Prison

ATZMON Tel. [illegible]
"Les Femmes S'en Balancent"
Eddie Constantine
a "Forum Film" Picture

THE JERUSALEM
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Tevet 29, 5716—Jumad Tani 1, 1375

EGYPTIAN CONSTITUTION

ON Monday a new Egyptian constitution and a new electoral law will be promulgated. Their contents are no secret. Fathi Ridvan, Minister of Propaganda, and Colonel Anwar Sadat, a member of the Junta, have already spoken about the necessity to make Egypt a "sane democracy," "to assure stability and continuity."

Egypt's rulers of course have not the slightest intention of permitting the existence of political parties in their country again; the most they are ready to concede is the holding of a plebiscite about the foreign policy of the regime. For this they can reasonably hope to attract many voters. In a dictatorial regime there are always ways and means of "correcting" the results of elections, so the members of the Cairo junta need not be greatly afraid of the outcome of any such plebiscite.

It would be unfair to criticize Gamal Abdul Nasser and his friends for not making provision for democratic elections (and generally speaking, for not ruling the country democratically); for as things are in Egypt, a democratic regime and democratic elections are quite obviously out of question. It is nevertheless interesting to note that in face of strong internal opposition the present — and indeed any — Egyptian government feels itself compelled to maintain this cloak of democratic respectability and to pay at least lip service to democracy.

This observation applies to most dictatorships in the world of today. The less democracy there is in such regimes, the more official propaganda stresses the "true," the "unique" democratic character of their political institutions. The new Egyptian constitution has already been hailed as the most progressive and democratic in the world; and this official chorus will certainly not now diminish in volume or intensity.

The same senseless tendency to fantastic exaggeration has become the fashion in most walks of Egyptian life. The official communiques which followed the rout of Egyptian military units in the fighting last year in the south (alleging the killing of 200 Israelis) were by no means an exception. It was quite in line with the "style of the revolution." No day passes now without some announcement or other about Egypt's leading role as an African, Middle Eastern, or Asian power.

Just last week "Al Ahram" wrote that only as the result of Egypt's fight, have the Sultan of Morocco and the Kabaka of Uganda been brought back from exile and the Tunisian people are now enjoying self-government. Last month Kamaleddin Hussein, Minister of Education, told M. Nicolai, a Soviet journalist, that Egypt is the most progressive country in the world as far as higher education is concerned. There is, he said, a larger proportion of students in Egypt than in any other country in the whole world.

Soviet journalists are steeled against all kind of surprises; nevertheless, it can be taken that M. Nicolai must have been somewhat startled. A writer in another Egyptian newspaper, "Akhbar al Yom," stated that Egypt was on the eve of an unprecedented prosperity, while "Al Gumhuriya," an official organ of the regime, demanded that cartoonists in Egypt should cease to depict "Masri Effendi" as the typical Egyptian, just as John Bull stands for Britain and Uncle Sam for the United States "Masri Effendi" was a small, corpulent and jovial fellow, while the "style of the revolution" obviously needed somebody with more heroic qualities.

This list of revelations of sub-acute megalomania, of a state of mind that has no regard for proportion and limitations, could be considerably enlarged. Historically it reminds one of the practices of the late Benito Mussolini. Mussolini and his regime, it should be recalled, appeared as very formidable factors in world politics for many years. It was only when somebody dared call the bluff of the *Il Duce* that the real character of his house of cards appeared.

LEBANESE RETURN ERRANT VILLAGER

NAHARIYA, Thursday.— The Lebanese authorities yesterday returned to Israel Yehezkel Avda, 22, of Kfar Hassidim, who crossed the lines some time ago. He was immediately arrested on a charge of leaving the country illegally.

Israel's Business Enslaved By Inflated Interest Rate

By DAN BAVLY

NATHAN Levi needed an immediate loan for his factory a couple of weeks ago. After several banks had turned him down he approached a private money-lender who offered him the IL2,500 he needed at four per cent interest a month for six weeks. This gave Levi the breathing space he needed.

Nathan Levi is a 37-year-old manufacturer of plastic chairs. He came to Israel six years ago, bringing £17,500 with him. He opened a small shoe factory in the suburbs of Jerusalem but competition was close and it was some time before he learned all the problems of the local industry. When he gained this understanding he decided he should concentrate on a specialized line demanding skill rather than capital. He studied modern developments in furniture production abroad for a couple of months and began to produce plastic chairs.

With the deterioration of the money supply, Levi found himself in sad need of working capital: he had invested most of his own in the factory, and his income from sales often lagged behind his immediate expenses. As a result he needed periodical loans, but as a new customer he found his credit at his bank limited. When he needed more he was referred to private money-lenders.

In other countries the devastating rate of four per cent a month would have broken a man. It is one of the economic paradoxes of this country that here a Levi may be making money even while under such fantastic financial obligations. Israel's high interest rate, both official and "black," has been among the most curious economic developments in this country.

Until 1950, five and six per cent returns were common throughout the economy even on short-term loans. The mounting inflation of 1951 and 1952 changed this. Bankers realized that, with the value of money going down, they were actually losing on the loans they were handling. Some faced this dilemma by increasing their rates. They officially claimed that bank administrative expenses had increased. Whereas in the past some banks had been asking five to nine per cent interest and one per cent for expenses, by 1953 it was not uncommon for some of the smaller institutions to charge seven to nine per cent for "expenses," and traders and manufacturers were often faced with credits that involved a total interest of up to 18 per cent.

Credits Frozen

Interest rates might have been expected to drop with the disinflation that came in 1953, but they did not. One of the ways in which the Treasury fought inflation was to freeze credits, banks having to keep all their new deposits completely liquid: deposits made from 1953 on were not to be used for any projects save those specifically approved by the Government for development purposes.

The result: before 1951, banks had kept only 30 per cent of their deposits liquid; by 1955 more than 65 per cent of the deposits were frozen. Money has become scarcer and scarcer, while the demand for credit has been steadily increasing. Bankers, especially the smaller ones, had to keep the interest rate high to make up for the potential income they lost by having to keep so much of their assets liquid; entrepreneurs competed for the available money and readily accepted the high interest rate demanded.

It should be remembered that the Israel economy, especially in its institutional and semi-governmental units, is generally under-capitalised. It invests most of its capital, and often invests it in long-term projects through short-term loans. As a result it is often in dire need of money and ready to pay high interest rates for the cash it does succeed in obtaining. Such an enterprise is basically inflationary in its interests, and usually benefits from the inflation since the value of what it has to pay back is then less than the worth of the loans when first made.

Importers and manufacturers, who in the past few years have been facing continuous devaluation of currency and have had to pay increasingly larger sums for the imports needed to manufacture their wares and sell them, have been another section of the economy that has lacked capital. Both these groups, then, like the public institutions, have been willing to pay high interest rates, and any other would-be borrower has had to fall in line.

Governmental Assistance

Where the banks have reached the limit of the funds they are allowed to lend, borrowers have had to apply to other organizations, and pay even higher interest. Some firms, on the other hand, pay less. Government-approved enterprises receive cheap loans when they prove that their product is to be exported or will otherwise improve our balance of trade. This is done in various ways. Sometimes the Government participates in the loans; sometimes it guarantees them; sometimes it allows a bank to give the firm a loan out of its legal reserve.

Can the interest rate be lowered? Who has the money to give the loans? Can industry go on paying the high rate? And, most important, can the economy as a whole sustain it?

This is the first of two articles.

THIS WEEK...

Foreign Relations The Western big Three nations on the Security Council and Russia presented motions denouncing Israel for her raid in December against Syrian positions threatening fishing on Lake Kinneret. The Syrian-inspired Russian resolution called for indemnification to Syria and threatened sanctions if such an act were repeated; the Western nations omitted indemnification, calling the operation a flagrant violation of the U.N. Charter. Commenting on the resolutions, U.S. Secretary of State Dulles said that the U.S. would not compete with Russia for the Arabs' favour. Greek Orthodox Arab pilgrims from Israel who had crossed the lines for their Christmas were stranded for several days by the curfew in rioting Jordan.

Security Four Egyptian spies were killed and one captured in Israel in three days. Israel patrols were fired at from Egyptian positions, and Egyptian planes flew over Israel territory.

Knesset The Government's foreign and security policies were approved by the House by 69 votes, eight more than needed, at the end of a week-long debate. The Aguda parties joined in the affirmative balloting.

Economy In an address before the Histadrut Executive, Premier Ben-Gurion warned that a higher standard of living could only be achieved at the expense of retarding the settlement and defence efforts. A general rise in wages at this time would be a handicap, he said. The Mapai Party approved a limited rise in wages, and Finance Minister Eshkol promised that the Treasury would keep prices down if salaries went up. Financial experts warned that a general rise in wages would lead to disastrous inflation. Exports for 1955 were down by $400,000 to $83.3m.

Development The U.N. technical aid programme for 1956 provided for more projects, experts and fellowships than in 1955. Israel increased her contribution to the overall U.N. aid budget by 80 per cent, more than any other country in the world. A farm settlement was established at Ein Geddi, on the shores of the Dead Sea. Haifa hit an all-time high record for cargo handling: about 11,000 tons daily.

The Tumbled Walls of Jericho—II

By DAVID SPURGEON

THE first big surprise that greeted archeologists of the 1952 joint British-United States Jericho expedition as they dug through centuries' accumulation of debris at the ancient city's site was the discovery of a stone wall belonging to the pre-pottery Neolithic period.

This, they soon realised, was no ordinary wall — not just the wall of a house or a building. Its size and structure soon made it clear to the archeologists that it was a wall which once had surrounded the entire city.

The existence of a city wall was of the greatest importance. It indicated that the people of Jericho had arrived, at that point in their history, at a relatively high level of social organization. Obviously, they were far enough advanced to organize a massive project of mutual defence.

But it showed more than that. Nowhere else in the world had there been uncovered evidence of the existence of a city at so early a date. The wall showed that Jericho was a city more than 1,000 years before one existed anywhere else, so far as was known, and made it the oldest known city in the world.

Simple Irrigation

ALTHOUGH Jericho is surrounded by desolate wilderness, it has plenty of water. The secret of its existence and importance through the centuries is one tiny spring called Ain Es-Sultan (The Glorious Spring). At the eastern side of the mound now being excavated, it wells up out of the ground and is funnelled through ditches to irrigate the whole Jericho oasis. And all of the evidence that archeologists have found points to the idea that simple irrigation was used by the citizens of Jericho right back to Neolithic times.

All indications are that Jericho had passed far beyond a simple village organization by at least the late sixth millennium B.C.E., and was then already a city. The state of development of its culture at such an early date was found to be extraordinary. Besides at least four successive city walls, the diggers found remains of a great stone tower (perhaps defensive) which would have been a tremendous feat to build.

The city area was found to be about 30 dunams, which, on the basis of the high population density which existed in early times, indicates that its population was perhaps 3,000. A sedentary population of that size must have depended upon domesticated animals and/or agriculture for food. Evidence so far obtained shows that only the dog and perhaps the goat were domesticated, but farm implements and grain storage bins were found in large numbers.

Apparently, then, Jericho relied mostly upon agriculture. rainfall to provide water, irrigation must have been used.

Arts and Religion

DAY after day and month after month of painstaking spade and detective work have made possible a fascinating reconstruction of the lives of the people of Jericho 7,000 years ago.

Deep down in the mound the archeologists have found the rooms of their houses with beautifully plastered floors; holes sunk in the floors and used as cooking receptacles, with hot stones placed in the food to cook it; disintegrating rush mats illustrating the art of weaving; objects of worship and evidence of the existence of a temple for community worship.

They have learned of a strange practice with religious overtones. The people buried beneath their floors or set up in a prominent place the skulls of revered men and women so as to maintain for the benefit of the household the dead individuals' strength, wisdom, or personality.

In the mound, above the level of the Neolithic cultures, the archeologists can see, piled like history books upon a table, the remains of cultures that followed. One of the big jobs this season will be to delve more than six metres deeper down to the Mesolithic, which dates back perhaps as far as the eighth millennium B.C.E.

Mr. Spurgeon's despatches from the site of the Royal Ontario Museum Expedition to Jericho will appear in The Jerusalem Post by special arrangement with the "Toronto Globe and Mail."

The first article appeared on January 11.

YESTERDAY'S PRESS

Left Attacks Soviets

THE Soviet Union's resolution, which places all the responsibility for the Kinneret action exclusively on Israel, writes "Al Hamishmar" (Mapam), knowingly ignores the background against which the tension necessitating that operation grew, as well as Gen. Burns' report, and forgets Syrian culpability in refusing to honour the armistice agreement. "Lamerhav" (Ahdut Ha'avoda) asks how the Soviet Union, which condemns arms races, aggression and military alliances, competes with the West in winning over the Arabs. There is nothing in the U.N. Charter prohibiting a country from defending itself and the Soviet resolution, if adopted, will not only fail to encourage a striving towards peace but will egg the Arabs on to further aggression.

"Omer" (Histadrut) doubts whether the powers submitting resolutions against Israel are doing so out of duty and honour to the U.N. and with an appreciation of the real state of affairs in the Middle East and the grave dangers threatening the region. The Council's adoption of the resolution will only serve notice and warning to the other small nations that they cannot look to the help of this important organization in their strivings towards democracy, peace and cooperation.

"Hamodia" (World Aguda) says that there is no use in arguing with the Soviet Union, whose aim is clear, and it matters little whether we are condemned roundly or otherwise. We should realise that we are living in splendid isolation, with only the Almighty to extricate us from our difficult impasse.

Baharal Case

When the Jewish Agency undertook to give Mr. David Baharal something like 70 per cent of all its legal business on a retainer-plus-commission basis, writes "Ha'aretz" (non-party) objections were raised by Shurat Hamitnadvim, the civic organization. Incidentally, the paper points out, Mr. Baharal had once been cited by a court of honour of the Zionist Congress, when he was the Agency's Treasurer, for contempt of the Agency's Controller, the late Dr. Schmorak.

The Agency "was impressed by the voice of public criticism" and has been freed of its contract with Mr. Baharal against payment to him of IL25,000 in damages. "Ha'aretz" does not contest Mr. Baharal's right to compensation, but it notes that while the Agency's present Controller feels that the contract was not binding (it had been initialled only by the Treasurer) Dr. Josephthal claimed before the arbitration committee that it was. The funds were contributed by the Jews of the Diaspora, the paper concludes, wondering "to what extent the Agency is protected against the harmful consequences of actions taken by 'members of the Executive' in the absence of alert and continuous public control."

"Haboker" (General Zionist) dwells on the same subject, contending that the blame rests squarely on the shoulders of the Agency's Treasurer, who contracted the agreement, and asks "whether the Jewish people should pay for Dr. Josephthal's grave mistakes."

Delayed Wages

"Davar" (Histadrut) warns that the practice of holding up pay is bound to undermine the system of organised labour and urges the Government, the Agency, the Labour Funds and the Banks to set up a joint fund and see to it that wages are paid on time.

"Al Hamishmar" discusses the Mapai decision on wages and says that while that party has failed to go the whole way, the very fact of its considering raises is the first step in breaking the wage freeze. But this retreat from its original position will be meaningless unless it brings about an all-round wage adjustment.

"Herut" goes all out against the setting up in this country of a German Mission (parallel to the Israel Reparations Purchasing Mission in Germany) and warns that any attempt to carry this out will split the nation: the Reparations business has brought us closer contacts with the Germans than we like and a halt should be called and no further contacts encouraged.

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Points from Letters

NEW KOL YISRAEL SCHEDULE

Programme — Kol Yisrael's director has stated that the hours of 6.30 to 9.30 p.m., that is the peak of listening time, will be devoted to "serious and educational programmes, reflecting the main declared purpose of Kol Yisrael." This is a very debatable statement. I very much doubt whether people, coming home tired after the daily grind, are interested in the views of some distinguished visitor on Israel's socio-economic structure or in a recorded talk between Kol Yisrael's reporter and a municipality's representative about current sewerage problems. People prefer good music to talk as accompaniment to dinner and would be more delighted in a humorous sketch after the meal than listening to explanations of the new austerity programme. After all, the purpose of broadcasting should be to bring entertainment and relaxation into the home. — *I.D. KAFRY*

News — I think a most necessary change has been omitted — the insertion of a news bulletin between 7.00 and 1.30 p.m., for the many who, because of late working hours or being kept up by young children, find it hard to get up at 7.00. — NANNY MARGULIES

This ingenious time table will deprive the average citizen of listening in to the evening news broadcasts, should he choose to attend the first cinema performance (missing both the seven and nine o'clock transmissions) and the midnight service as well, as the worker does not keep late hours. People usually go calling at around nine o'clock, as well.—BENJAMIN BARD

Concert—Many parents would like to offer their children cultural value of a higher order than the cinema but at the late hour of 9.15 for the weekly Tuesday night concert, this becomes impossible. Would it not be possible to start the concert say at 8.15, and send the news in the interval from nine to 9.15 p.m.? — *A. BAUER.*

Noise — The broadcasting time has been extended until midnight; the fare between 11 and 12 midnight will of course be dance music or songs. Presumably the initiator of this bright idea lives in some quiet corner of Jerusalem, but I suggest that he try the ordeal of living for some weeks, during the summer, in a typical Tel Aviv neighbourhood, within reach of at least two dozen wireless sets. He would certainly decree that Kol Yisrael be closed down half an hour earlier than 11 p.m., instead of an hour later. — Dr. RICHARD PRAGER

Anthem — An Israel Philharmonic Orchestra recording of the national anthem, which has been in use for the past two years, as a result of a letter of protest I wrote at that time, has now been replaced by one by an inferior orchestra, with parts offending to the ear. I have protested to the Director of musical programmes in vain. — *HANS KAUFMAN*

Director's Replies

1. If we carry Mr. Kafry's logic to some sort of conclusion, then we should close our eyes completely to the fact that the major policy of the Government today is to speed up the integration of newcomers into the economy of the State. In this, Kol Yisrael has a part to play. The arrangement of our new schedules was based on the thought that we could expand our purely entertainment programmes without in any way hurting our educational programmes.

2. We are aware of the news gap between 7.00 a.m. and 1.30 p.m. It should be pointed out, however, that on those occasions when there are most important news breaks affecting Israel directly or happening in Israel, we very often open our noon broadcast with a brief news bulletin known in the profession as a "flash."

Most cinema houses in Israel have two performances nightly, one at 6.30 and the other at 8.30 p.m. Those who attend the first are able to reach their homes before the nine o'clock transmission and those who attend the second, can listen to the seven o'clock as well as the midnight transmissions. Listeners who visit their friends in the evening will surely find the time to listen to at least one of the evening news broadcasts.

3. It would be absolutely impossible for us to put out a major evening news bulletin as an interval to our orchestral concerts on Tuesday evenings.

4. The question of the noise produced by running radios at full blast is not a problem of Kol Yisrael, nor can we shape our programmes to the volume at which inconsiderate listeners play their radio sets.

5. We are also concerned with the proper rendition of the national anthem. The new recording now used was passed upon by a committee qualified to give expert opinion on the quality of the recording. I regret that I do not agree with Mr. Kaufman's opinion of this recording.

Yours, etc.
HARRY ZINDER

Jerusalem, December 1955

MEMORIAL DAY—After the broadcast announcement on the 10th of Tevet (December 25) that that day had been proclaimed by the Chief Rabbinate as Memorial Day for the Nazi victims, many of us were astonished to note that there was otherwise no difference in the radio programmes, nor was there much public commemoration. Just as the country celebrates Independence Day so there should be a Memorial Day, observed by the whole nation, with appropriate stoppage of work, flags at half mast, and suitable radio programmes, etc. — TRUDE TAUSSIG.

HOSPITALITY — In connection with the hospitality extended by Kfar Shmaryahu to the students of Ulpan Akiba (your issue of December 30), I believe it would be a fine idea for Wizo or other organisations to arrange for tourist groups to be invited for tea to the homes of older settlers, where topical questions could be discussed and suggestions offered which might bring far-reaching results. The visitors would find that the Israelis are far from war hysteria and have faith in the future. The country needs Western settlers and the inducement to settle here should be given all possible considerations. — BRURIAH KOGAN.

PROPAGANDA — The value of propaganda broadcasts is acknowledged. I propose that part of the money in the Defence Fund should be used to build a powerful broadcasting station, which should be operated 24 hours a day, to talk to our neighbours. In order to make our broadcasts worthwhile listening to, they should be managed by experts of the highest calibre and be made interesting and attractive enough to be listened to even where this is forbidden. K.M.

PEN FRIENDS

Road, Knaphill, Woking, Surrey, England, who is a keen private collector of postage stamps, would be glad to hear from any prospective sellers or collectors interested in cordial exchange.

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Burma's Problem Is Communism

By PHILIP DEANE

DELHI, (OFNS).—THE most important problem in which both the Burmese and the Soviet Governments can be said to be involved — the problem of the eight-year-old Communist rebellion in Burma — was the one for which the recent discussions of Messrs. Bulganin and Khrushchev with their hosts in Rangoon provided no clear solution. This problem in fact was not discussed in any direct manner.

U Nu and his principal aides wanted an unequivocal condemnation by Russia of the Communist rebellion in Burma. They did not ask for it because:

- They did not want to lose face by admitting that they could not handle their own internal problems.
- Because U Nu believes, as does Nehru, that Communism is mellowing and that the best way to hasten this process is not to make too many direct demands on Russia and China but to work on these countries, by means of a subtle moral pressure involving the offering of neutralist friendship while making it clear that this friendship is based on the belief that Peking and Moscow are sincere in their desire for coexistence.
- Because U Nu was already convinced in Moscow that the Burmese Communists were no longer receiving outside aid.
- Because the Government in Rangoon thought the tour of the Russian leaders would further undermine the position of the Communists in Burma.

This position was not good in any case, even before the Bulganin-Khrushchev visit. After being a threat to the very existence of the Government for many months, the Communist insurgents, who do not exceed 2,000 now, and have no more than an estimated 3,000 sympathisers outside the jungles, are a defeated force. They cannot fight the army any longer and have only a nuisance value; blowing up trains, robbing buses, smuggling opium, and "slaughter tapping" rubber trees in isolated plantations.

Negotiated Settlement

But they are trying to hold out for a negotiated peace which would allow them to come above ground as a respectable opposition party rather than as pardoned criminals. During his talks in Rangoon, Mr. Gromyko, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, asked in a very veiled and indirect way why the Government did not extend to its internal troubles the principle of settling disputes by negotiation.

The Communists and other insurgents have made it practically impossible for Burma to exploit its mineral and forest resources which are in out-of-the-way places that the army cannot control all the time. As a result, Burma's flourishing pre-war diversified economy now depends entirely on rice. In the past two years, however, there has been a slump in the world market for rice. Burma's high prices have lost the country customers. Her finances are in such a bad state that she might not have been able to make both ends meet this year without an Indian loan of £15 million — American aid could have helped of course, but Burma has been told that China would consider the acceptance of such aid as an unneutral act.

A result of Burma's economic troubles is popular dissatisfaction. This is on a small scale, since there are no unemployed and no starvelings in Burma yet. But there is dissatisfaction among the University students. In Burma this is significant because the University Students Union is considered as the nursery for future politicians and this union is now firmly under Communist control. One reason for this is that the Government has been ineffective in modernizing the economy so as to provide more employment opportunities for the holders of degrees. Then Burmese colleges have expanded their enrolment and allowed teaching quality to slump while not making examinations any easier. Consequently, an enormous proportion of students fail again and again and they tend to blame the Government whose Ministers are all on the board of university governors. Further, there is no political future for ambitious young men in the Government party, whose leaders are nearly all under forty. So the Communists, the only important opposition, are attracting Burma's budding intelligentsia.

This is happening at a time when U Nu's Government, faced with a Western refusal to buy surplus Burmese rice, has in desperation turned to the Soviet bloc, which next year will take one-quarter of Burma's two million ton exportable surplus on a barter basis. This will inevitably lead to Communist technical missions working in Burma. Simultaneously, the Communist bloc since Bandung has done its best to convince the Burmese that they are no longer threatened with subversion. Not one of these factors is decisive by itself but taken together they make the prospects of Communism brighter in this so far anti-Communist country.

Dutch Deny Arms Exports

By HENRIETTE BOAS
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

AMSTERDAM.—SEVERAL Dutch newspapers have published interviews with the directors of Netherlands firms said by the British "Empire News" last month to be involved in Middle East arms traffic.

All the Dutch firms involved say that they sell largely to private persons. They deal in French and particularly American dump material even more than in British surpluses.

The same paper reports that American army vehicles, small tanks, steam hoists and other British and American dump material have been streaming out of Dutch harbours for several months, destined for such places as Lagos, Nigeria. No one could prevent such a ship, it adds, from receiving a cable diverting it to Egypt or Israel once it was at sea.

"Most dealers, however, do not enter into these transactions," "Het Parool" continues, "and for purely commercial reasons." If I sell to Israel I would come up against difficulties in Egypt in other transactions, and vice versa, one of the leading dealers said.

So far, not very much war material has gone to the Middle East from Western Europe, the paper continues, except 191 tanks shipped by Mr. Joseph Peeters from Antwerp to Egypt, and 200 Bren gun carriers sent from Rotterdam to Israel.

Moreover, every transaction in material from American dumps is subjected to a severe check, with a view to traffic to Eastern Europe. Those who cannot show import licences do not obtain buying permits from the Americans. The American Embassy regularly visits the various dump dealers. The British have not taken any such measures. How Britain is now to stop these transactions is not yet known to the Dutch dealers. They point out that there are contracts that run until the spring.

A MEMBER of the directorate of E. W. Smit Ltd., told "De Telegraaf" "Personally I am convinced that not a single complete tank has been sold out of Holland. It is practically impossible that Dutch dealers can export material for war purposes. The Netherlands Economic Inspection Board is extremely severe."

Tanks Rust on Dumps

He added that British tanks brought from a Stoke-on-Trent dump were still rusting there. He said: "We are laying kilo upon kilo of NATO pipeline in Belgium and Holland. Do the British really think that we are so stupid as to want to burn our fingers in a kind of illegal arms traffic?"—The view that the risk involved was much too great was also expressed by other firms.

THE "Volkskrant" reports that the Netherlands Economic Inspection Service checks all scrap war material imported from abroad so carefully that some time ago a lot of 600 tank engines had to be broken to bits under the eye of its officials before the shipment was released.

The same paper reports that the very great interest shown in armoured cars by Middle Eastern countries may adversely affect the smuggling trade between Belgium and Holland, where the smugglers used to make use of armoured cars. As the prices offered for armoured cars today are so high, several smugglers have already found it more profitable to sell their vehicles and retire temporarily.

הביטוח הלאומי

(B) How are you registered in the National Insurance Institute (Mossad Lebituah Leumi)?

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All Canadian citizens residing in Israel, or visiting this country for more than three months, are advised of the desirability, in their own interests, of registering annually at the Canadian Embassy, Farmers Building, Dizengoff Road, Tel Aviv. Registration for 1956 may be made by letter (enclosing passport, birth certificate, or other evidence of Canadian citizenship) or by calling at the Embassy any day except Saturday or Sunday.

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EGYPTIAN CONSTITUTION

ON Monday a new Egyptian constitution and a new electoral law will be promulgated. Their contents are no secret. Fathi Ridvan, Minister of Propaganda, and Colonel Anwar Sadat, a member of the Junta, have already spoken about the necessity to make Egypt a "sane democracy," "to assure stability and continuity."

Egypt's rulers of course have not the slightest intention of permitting the existence of political parties in their country again; the most they are ready to concede is the holding of a plebiscite about the foreign policy of the regime. For this they can reasonably hope to attract many voters. In a dictatorial regime there are always ways and means of "correcting" the results of elections, so the members of the Cairo junta need not be greatly afraid of the outcome of any such plebiscite.

It would be unfair to criticize Gamal Abdul Nasser and his friends for not making provision for democratic elections (and generally speaking, for not ruling the country democratically); for as things are in Egypt, a democratic regime and democratic elections are quite obviously out of question. It is nevertheless interesting to note that in face of strong internal opposition the present — and indeed any — Egyptian government feels itself compelled to maintain this cloak of democratic respectability and to pay at least lip service to democracy.

This observation applies to most dictatorships in the world of today. The less democracy there is, in such regimes, the more official propaganda stresses the "true," the "unique" democratic character of their political institutions. The new Egyptian constitution has already been hailed as the most progressive and democratic in the world; and this official chorus will certainly not now diminish in volume or intensity.

The same senseless tendency to fantastic exaggeration has become the fashion in most walks of Egyptian life. The official communiques which followed the rout of Egyptian military units in the fighting last year in the south (alleging the killing of 200 Israelis) were by no means an exception. It was quite in line with the "style of the revolution." No day passes now without some announcement or other about Egypt's leading role as an African, Middle Eastern, or Asian power.

Just last week "Al Ahram" wrote that only as the result of Egypt's fight, have the Sultan of Morocco and the Kabaka of Uganda been brought back from exile and the Tunisian people are now enjoying self-government. Last month Kamaledin Hussein, Minister of Education, told M. Nicolai, a Soviet journalist, that Egypt is the most progressive country in the world as far as higher education is concerned. There is, he said, a larger proportion of students in Egypt than in any other country in the whole world.

Soviet journalists are steeled against all kind of surprises; nevertheless, it can be taken that M. Nicolai must have been somewhat startled. A writer in another Egyptian newspaper, "Akhbar al Yom," stated that Egypt was on the eve of an unprecedented prosperity, while "Al Gumhuriya," an official organ of the regime, demanded that cartoonists in Egypt should cease to depict "Masri Effendi" as the typical Egyptian, just as John Bull stands for Britain and Uncle Sam for the United States. "Masri Effendi" was a small, corpulent and jovial fellow, while the "style of the revolution" obviously needed somebody with more heroic qualities.

This list of revelations of sub-acute megalomania, of a state of mind that has no regard for proportion and limitations, could be considerably enlarged. Historically it reminds one of the practices of the late Benito Mussolini. Mussolini and his regime, it should be recalled, appeared as very formidable factors in world politics for many years. It was only when somebody dared call the bluff of the *Il Duce* that the real character of his house of cards appeared.

LEBANESE RETURN ERRANT VILLAGER

NAHARIYA, Thursday. — The Lebanese authorities yesterday returned to Israel Yehezkel Avda, 20, of Kfar Hassidim, who crossed the lines some time ago. He was immediately arrested on a charge of leaving the country illegally.

Israel's Business Enslaved By Inflated Interest Rate

By DAN BAVLY

NATHAN Levi needed an immediate loan for his factory a couple of weeks ago. After several banks had turned him down he approached a private money-lender who offered him the IL2,500 he needed at four per cent interest a month for six weeks. This gave Levi the breathing space he needed.

Nathan Levi is a 37-year-old manufacturer of plastic chairs. He came to Israel six years ago, bringing £17,300 with him. He opened a small shoe factory in the suburbs of Jerusalem but competition was close and it was some time before he learned all the problems of the local industry. When he gained this understanding he decided he should concentrate on a specialized line demanding skill rather than capital. He studied modern developments in furniture production abroad for a couple of months and began to produce plastic chairs.

With the deterioration of the money supply, Levi found himself in sad need of working capital: he had invested most of his own in the factory, and his income from sales often lagged behind his immediate expenses. As a result he needed periodical loans, but as a new customer he found his credit at his bank limited. When he needed more he was referred to private money-lenders.

In other countries the devastating rate of four per cent a month would have broken a man; It is one of the economic paradoxes of this country that here a Levi may be making money even while under such fantastic financial obligations. Israel's high interest rate, both official and "black," has been among the most curious economic developments in this country.

Until 1950, five and six per cent returns were common throughout the economy even on short-term loans. The mounting inflation of 1951 and 1952 changed this. Bankers realized that, with the value of money going down, they were actually losing on the loans they were handling. Some faced this dilemma by increasing their rates. They officially claimed that bank administrative expenses had increased. Whereas in the past some banks had been asking five to nine per cent interest and one per cent for expenses, by 1953 it was not uncommon for some of the smaller institutions to charge seven to nine per cent for "expenses," and traders and manufacturers were often faced with credits that involved a total interest of up to 18 per cent.

Credits Frozen

Interest rates might have been expected to drop with the disinflation that came in 1953, but they did not. One of the ways in which the Treasury fought inflation was to freeze credits, banks having to keep all their new deposits completely liquid: deposits made from 1953 on were not to be used for any projects save those specifically approved by the Government for development purposes.

The result: before 1951, banks had kept only 10 per cent of their deposits liquid; by 1955 more than 65 per cent of the deposits were frozen. Money has become scarcer and scarcer, while the demand for credit has been steadily increasing. Bankers, especially the smaller ones, had to keep the interest rate high to make up for the potential income they lost by having to keep so much of their assets liquid; entrepreneurs competed for the available money and readily accepted the high interest rate demanded.

It should be remembered that the Israel economy, especially in its institutional and semi-governmental units, is generally under-capitalized. It invests most of its capital, and often invests it in long-term projects through short-term loans. As a result it is often in dire need of money and ready to pay high interest rates for the cash it does succeed in obtaining. Such an enterprise is basically inflationary in its interests, and usually benefits from the inflation since the value of what it has to pay back is then less than the worth of the loans when first made.

Importers and manufacturers, who in the past few years have been facing continuous devaluation of currency and have had to pay increasingly larger sums for the imports needed to manufacture their wares and sell them, have been another section of the economy that has lacked capital. Both these groups, then, like the public institutions, have been willing to pay high interest rates, and any other would-be borrower has had to fall in line.

Governmental Assistance

Where the banks have reached the limit of the funds they are allowed to lend, borrowers have had to apply to other organizations, and pay even higher interest. Some firms, on the other hand, pay less. Government-approved enterprises receive cheap loans when they prove that their product is to be exported or will otherwise improve our balance of trade. This is done in various ways. Sometimes the Government participates in the loans; sometimes it guarantees them; sometimes it allows a bank to give the firm a loan out of its legal reserve.

Can the interest rate be lowered? Who has the money to give the loans? Can industry go on paying the high rate? And, most important, can the economy as a whole sustain it?

This is the first of two articles.

THIS WEEK...

Foreign Relations The Western big Three nations on the Security Council and Russia presented motions denouncing Israel for her raid in December against Syrian positions threatening fishing on Lake Kinneret. The Syrian-inspired Russian resolution called for indemnification to Syria and threatened sanctions if such an act were repeated; the Western nations omitted indemnification, calling the operation a flagrant violation of the U.N. Charter. Commenting on the resolutions, U.S. Secretary of State Dulles said that the U.S. would not compete with Russia for the Arabs' favour. Greek Orthodox Arab pilgrims from Israel who had crossed the lines for their Christmas were stranded for several days by the curfew in rioting Jordan.

Security Four Egyptian spies were killed and one captured in Israel in three days. Israel patrols were fired at from Egyptian positions, and Egyptian planes flew over Israel territory.

Knesset The Government's foreign and security policies were approved by the House by 69 votes, eight more than needed, at the end of a week-long debate. The Aguda parties joined in the affirmative balloting.

Economy In an address before the Histadrut Executive, Premier Ben-Gurion warned that a higher standard of living could only be achieved at the expense of retarding the settlement and defence efforts. A general rise in wages at this time would be a handicap, he said. The Mapai Party approved a limited rise in wages, and Finance Minister Eshkol promised that the Treasury would keep prices down if salaries went up. Financial experts warned that a general rise in wages would lead to disastrous inflation. Exports for 1955 were down by $400,000 to $83.8m.

Development The U.N. technical aid programme for 1956 provided for more projects, experts and fellowships than in 1955. Israel increased her contribution to the overall U.N. aid budget by 80 per cent, more than any other country in the world. A farm settlement was established at Ein Geddi, on the shores of the Dead Sea. Haifa hit an all-time high record for cargo handling: about 11,000 tons daily.

Burma's Problem Is Communism

By PHILIP DEANE

DELHI, (OFNS).—THE most important problem in which both the Burmese and the Soviet Governments can be said to be involved — the problem of the eight-year-old Communist rebellion in Burma — was the one for which the recent discussions of Messrs. Bulganin and Khrushchev with their hosts in Rangoon provided no clear solution. This problem in fact was not discussed in any direct manner.

U Nu and his principal aides wanted an unequivocal condemnation by Russia of the Communist rebellion in Burma. They did not ask for it because:

- **They did not want to lose face by admitting that they could not handle their own internal problems.**
- **Because U Nu believes, as does Nehru, that Communism is mellowing and that the best way to hasten this process is not to make too many direct demands on Russia and China but to work on these countries, by means of a subtle moral pressure involving the offering of neutralist friendship while making it clear that this friendship is based on the belief that Peking and Moscow are sincere in their desire for coexistence.**
- **Because U Nu was already convinced in Moscow that the Burmese Communists were no longer receiving outside aid.**
- **Because the Government in Rangoon thought the tour of the Russian leaders would further undermine the position of the Communists in Burma.**

This position was not good in any case, even before the Bulganin-Khrushchev visit. After being a threat to the very existence of the Government for many months, the Communist insurgents, who do not exceed 2,000 now, and have no more than an estimated 3,000 sympathizers outside the jungles, are a defeated force. They cannot fight the army any longer and have only a nuisance value; blowing up trains, robbing buses, smuggling opium, and "slaughter tapping" rubber trees in isolated plantations.

Negotiated Settlement

But they are trying to hold out for a negotiated peace which would allow them to come above ground as a respectable opposition party rather than as pardoned criminals. During his talks in Rangoon, Mr. Gromyko, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, asked in a very veiled and indirect way why the Government did not extend to its internal troubles the principle of settling disputes by negotiation.

The Communists and other insurgents have made it practically impossible for Burma to exploit its mineral and forest resources which are in out-of-the-way places that the army cannot control all the time. As a result, Burma's flourishing pre-war diversified economy now depends entirely on rice. In the past two years, however, there has been a slump in the world market for rice. Burma's high prices have lost the country customers. Her finances are in such a bad state that she might not have been able to make both ends meet this year without an Indian loan of £15 million — American aid could have helped of course, but Burma has been told that China would consider the acceptance of such aid an unneutral act.

A result of Burma's economic troubles is popular dissatisfaction. This is on a small scale, since there are no unemployed and no starvelings in Burma yet. But there is dissatisfaction among the University students. In Burma this is significant because the University Students Union is considered as the nursery for future politicians and this union is now firmly under Communist control. One reason for this is that the Government has been ineffective in modernizing the economy so as to provide more employment opportunities for the holders of degrees. Then Burmese colleges have expanded their enrolment and allowed teaching quality to slump while not making examinations any easier. Consequently, an enormous proportion of students fail again and again and they tend to blame the Government whose Ministers are all on the board of university governors. Further, there is no political future for ambitious young men in the Government party, whose leaders are nearly all under forty. So the Communists, the only important opposition, are attracting Burma's budding intelligentsia.

This is happening at a time when U Nu's Government, faced with a Western refusal to buy surplus Burmese rice, has in desperation turned to the Soviet bloc, which next year will take one-quarter of Burma's two million ton exportable surplus on a barter basis. This will inevitably lead to Communist technical missions working in Burma. Simultaneously, the Communist bloc since Bandung has done its best to convince the Burmese that they are no longer threatened with subversion. Not one of these factors is decisive by itself but taken together they make the prospects of Communism brighter in this so far anti-Communist country.

Dutch Deny Arms Exports

By HENRIETTE BOAS
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

AMSTERDAM.—SEVERAL Dutch newspapers have published interviews with the directors of Netherlands firms said by the British "Empire News" last month to be involved in Middle East arms traffic.

All the Dutch firms involved say that they sell largely to private persons. They deal in French and particularly American dump material even more than in British surpluses.

The same paper reports that American army vehicles, small tanks, steam hoists and other British and American dump material have been streaming out of Dutch harbours for several months, destined for such places as Lagos, Nigeria. No one could prevent such a ship, it adds, from receiving a cable diverting it to Egypt or Israel once it was at sea.

"Most dealers, however, do not enter into these transactions," "Het Parool" continues, "and for purely commercial reasons." "If I sell to Israel I would come up against difficulties in Egypt in other transactions, and vice versa, one of the leading dealers said.

So far, not very much war material has gone to the Middle East from Western Europe, the paper continues, except 191 tanks shipped by Mr. Joseph Peeters from Antwerp to Egypt, and 200 Bren gun carriers sent from Rotterdam to Israel.

Moreover, every transaction in material from American dumps is subjected to a severe check, with a view to traffic to Eastern Europe. Those who cannot show import licences do not obtain buying permits from the Americans. The American Embassy regularly visits the various dump dealers. The British have not taken any such measures. How Britain is now to stop these transactions is not yet known to the Dutch dealers. They point out that there are contracts that run until the spring.

A MEMBER of the directorate of E. W. Smit Ltd., told "De Telegraaf" "Personally I am convinced that not a single complete tank has been sold out of Holland. It is practically impossible that Dutch dealers can export material for war purposes. The Netherlands Economic Inspection Board is extremely severe."

Tanks Rust on Dumps

He added that British tanks brought from a Stoke-on-Trent dump were still rusting there. He said: "We are laying kilo upon kilo of NATO pipeline in Belgium and Holland. Do the British really think that we are so stupid as to want to burn our fingers in a kind of illegal arms traffic?"—The view that the risk involved was much too great was also expressed by other firms.

THE "Volkskrant" reports that the Netherlands Economic Inspection Service checks all scrap war material imported from abroad so carefully that some time ago a lot of 600 tank engines had to be broken to bits under the eye of its officials before the shipment was released.

The same paper reports that the very great interest shown in armoured cars by Middle Eastern countries may adversely affect the smuggling trade between Belgium and Holland, where the smugglers used to make use of armoured cars. As the prices offered for armoured cars today are so high, several smugglers have already found it more profitable to sell their vehicles and retire temporarily.

הביטוח הלאומי

(B) How are you registered in the National Insurance Institute (Mossad Lebituah Leumi)?

If you are not an employee, but self-employed or non-employed, you yourself are responsible for paying insurance contributions to Bituah Leumi in order to guarantee your rights.

Payments must be made quarterly on the following dates: March 10, June 10, September 10, December 10. Make your insurance contributions on time and your rights are automatically guaranteed. If your payments are six months or more in arrears, you are liable to lose your old-age pension rights and your family is ineligible for survivors' insurance. Moreover, your contributions will be increased by 20 per cent and their collection will be transferred to the Collection Department of the Ministry of Finance. This step is to your own advantage, as it is designed to ensure your right to an old-age pension and your family's right to survivors' benefits in case of your death. You are likely to receive financial benefits that far exceed your total contributions to the institute. Why? Because the young generation through its contributions, defrays part of the cost of your old-age pension.

Members of a Smallholders' Settlement (Moshav Ovdim)

remember! as a self-employed person you are required to pay insurance contributions yourself, either directly or through the Moshav Committee.

INFORMATION DEPARTMENT
MOSSAD LEBITUAH LEUMI.

The Tumbled Walls of Jericho—II

By DAVID SPURGEON

THE first big surprise that greeted archeologists of the 1952 joint British-United States Jericho expedition as they dug through centuries' accumulation of debris at the ancient city's site was the discovery of a stone wall belonging to the pre-pottery Neolithic period.

This, they soon realized, was no ordinary wall — not just the wall of a house or a building. Its size and structure soon made it clear to the archeologists that it was a wall which once had surrounded the entire city.

The existence of a city wall was of the greatest importance. It indicated that the people of Jericho had arrived, at that point in their history, at a relatively high level of social organization. Obviously, they were far enough advanced to organize a massive project of mutual defence.

But it showed more than that. Nowhere else in the world had there been uncovered evidence of the existence of a city at so early a date. The wall showed that Jericho was a city more than 1,000 years before one existed anywhere else, so far as was known, and made it the oldest known city in the world.

Simple Irrigation

ALTHOUGH Jericho is surrounded by desolate wilderness, it has plenty of water. The secret of its existence and importance through the centuries is one tiny spring called Ain Es-Sultan (The Glorious Spring). At the eastern side of the mound now being excavated, it wells up out of the ground and is funnelled through ditches to irrigate the whole Jericho oasis. And all of the evidence that archeologists have found points to the idea that simple irrigation was used by the citizens of Jericho right back to Neolithic times.

All indications are that Jericho had passed far beyond a simple village organization by at least the late sixth millennium B.C.E., and was then already a city. The state of development of its culture at such an early date was found to be extraordinary. Besides at least four successive city walls, the diggers found remains of a great stone tower (perhaps defensive) which would have been a tremendous feat to build.

The city area was found to be about 10 dunams, which, on the basis of the high population density which existed in early times, indicates that its population was perhaps 3,000. A sedentary population of that size must have depended upon domesticated animals and/or agriculture for food. Evidence so far obtained shows that only the dog and perhaps the goat were domesticated, but farm implements and grain storage bins were found in large numbers.

Apparently, then, Jericho relied mostly upon agriculture. rainfall to provide water, irrigation must have been used.

Arts and Religion

DAY after day and month after month of painstaking spade and detective work have made possible a fascinating reconstruction of the lives of the people of Jericho 7,000 years ago.

Deep down in the mound the archeologists have found the rooms of their houses with beautifully plastered floors; holes sunk in the floors and used as cooking receptacles, with hot stones placed in the food to cook it; disintegrating rush mats illustrating the art of weaving; objects of worship and evidence of the existence of a temple for community worship.

They have learned of a strange practice with religious overtones. The people buried beneath their floors or set up in a prominent place the skulls of revered men and women so as to maintain for the benefit of the household the dead individuals' strength, wisdom, or personality.

In the mound, above the level of the Neolithic cultures, the archeologists can see, piled like history books upon a table, the remains of cultures that followed. One of the big jobs this season will be to delve more than six metres deeper down to the Mesolithic, which dates back perhaps as far as the eighth millennium B.C.E.

Mr. Spurgeon's despatches from the site of the Royal Ontario Museum Expedition to Jericho will appear in **The Jerusalem Post** by special arrangement with the "Toronto Globe and Mail."

The first article appeared on January 11.

YESTERDAY'S PRESS Left Attacks Soviets

THE Soviet Union's resolution, which places all the responsibility for the Kinneret action exclusively on Israel, writes "Al Hamishmar" (Mapam), knowingly ignores the background against which the tension necessitating that operation grew, as well as Gen. Burns' report, and forgets Syrian culpability in refusing to honour the armistice agreement. "Lamerhav" (Ahdut Ha'avoda) asks how the Soviet Union, which condemns arms races, aggression and military alliances, competes with the West in winning over the Arabs. There is nothing in the U.N. Charter prohibiting a country from defending itself and the Soviet resolution, if adopted, will not only fail to encourage a striving towards peace but will egg the Arabs on to further aggression.

"Omer" (Histadrut) doubts whether the powers submitting resolutions against Israel are doing so out of duty and honour to the U.N. and with an appreciation of the real state of affairs in the Middle East and the grave dangers threatening the region. The Council's adoption of the resolution will only serve notice and warning to the other small nations that they cannot look to the help of this important organization in their strivings towards democracy, peace and cooperation.

"Hamodia" (World Aguda) says that there is no use in arguing with the Soviet Union, whose aim is clear, and it matters little whether we are condemned roundly or otherwise. We should realize that we are living in splendid isolation, with only the Almighty to extricate us from our difficult impasse.

Baharal Case

When the Jewish Agency undertook to give Mr. David Baharal something like 70 per cent of all its legal business on a retainer-plus-commission basis, writes "Ha'aretz" (non-party) objections were raised by Shurat Hamitnadvim, the civic organization. Incidentally, the paper points out, Mr. Baharal had once been cited by a court of honour of the Zionist Congress, when he was the Agency's Treasurer, for contempt of the Agency's Controller, the late Dr. Schmorak.

The Agency "was impressed by the voice of public criticism" and has been freed of its contract with Mr. Baharal against payment to him of IL25,000 in damages. "Ha'aretz" does not contest Mr. Baharal's right to compensation, but it notes that while the Agency's present Controller feels that the contract was not binding (it had been initialled only by the Treasurer) Dr. Josephthal claimed before the arbitration committee that it was. The funds were contributed by the Jews of the Diaspora, the paper concludes, wondering "to what extent the Agency is protected against the harmful consequences of actions taken by 'members of the Executive' in the absence of alert and continuous public control."

"Haboker" (General Zionist) dwells on the same subject, contending that the blame rests squarely on the shoulders of the Agency's Treasurer, who contracted the agreement, and asks "whether the Jewish people should pay for Dr. Josephthal's grave mistakes."

Delayed Wages

"Davar" (Histadrut) warns that the practice of holding up pay is bound to undermine the system of organized labour and urges the Government, the Agency, the Labour Funds and the Banks to set up a joint fund and see to it that wages are paid on time.

"Al Hamishmar" discusses the Mapai decision on wages and says that while that party has failed to go the whole way, the very fact of its considering raises is the first step in breaking the wage freeze. But this retreat from its original position will be meaningless unless it brings about an all-round wage adjustment.

"Herut" goes all out against the setting up in this country of a German Mission (parallel to the Israel Reparations Purchasing Mission in Germany) and warns that any attempt to carry this out will split the nation: the Reparations business has brought us closer contacts with the Germans than we like and a halt should be called and no further contacts encouraged.

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Points from Letters

NEW KOL YISRAEL SCHEDULE

Programme — Kol Yisrael's director has stated that the hours of 6.30 to 9.30 p.m., that is the peak of listening time, will be devoted to "serious and educational programmes, reflecting the main declared purpose of Kol Yisrael." This is a very debatable statement. I very much doubt whether people coming home tired after the daily grind, are interested in the views of some distinguished visitor on Israel's socio-economic structure or in a recorded talk between Kol Yisrael's reporter and a municipality's representative about current sewerage problems. People prefer good music to talk as accompaniment to dinner and would be more delighted in a humorous sketch after the meal than listening to explanations of the new austerity programme. After all, the purpose of broadcasting should be to bring entertainment and relaxation into the home.

— *I. D. KAFRY*

News — I think a most necessary change has been omitted — the insertion of a news bulletin between 7.00 and 1.30 p.m., for the many who, because of late working hours or being kept up by young children, find it hard to get up at 7.00.

— NANNY MARGULIES

This ingenuous time table will deprive the average citizen of listening in to the evening news broadcasts, should he choose to attend the first cinema performance (missing both the seven and nine o'clock transmissions) and the midnight service as well, as the worker does not keep late hours. People usually go calling at around nine o'clock, as well.—BENJAMIN BARD

Concert—Many parents would like to offer their children cultural value of a higher order than the cinema but at the late hour of 9.15 for the weekly Tuesday night concert, this becomes impossible. Would it not be possible to start the concert say at 8.15, and send the news in the interval from nine to 9.15 p.m.?

— *A. BAUER.*

Noise — The broadcasting time has been extended until midnight; the fare between 11 and 12 midnight will of course be dance music or songs. Presumably the initiator of this bright idea lives in some quiet corner of Jerusalem, but I suggest that he try the ordeal of living for some weeks, during the summer, in a typical Tel Aviv neighbourhood, within reach of at least two dozen wireless sets. He would certainly decree that Kol Yisrael be closed down half an hour earlier than 11 p.m., instead of an hour later.

— Dr. RICHARD PRAGER

Anthem — An Israel Philharmonic Orchestra recording of the national anthem, which has been in use for the past two years, as a result of a letter of protest I wrote at that time, has now been replaced by one by an inferior orchestra, with parts offending to the ear. I have protested to the Director of musical programmes in vain.

— *HANS KAUFMAN*

Director's Replies

1. If we carry Mr. Kafry's logic to some sort of conclusion, then we should close our eyes completely to the fact that the major policy of the Government today is to speed up the integration of newcomers into the economy of the State. In this, Kol Yisrael has a part to play. The arrangement of our new schedules was based on the thought that we could expand our purely entertainment programmes without in any way hurting our educational programmes.

2. We are aware of the news gap between 7.00 a.m. and 1.30 p.m. It should be pointed out, however, that on those occasions when there are most important news breaks affecting Israel directly or happening in Israel, we very often open our noon broadcast with a brief news bulletin known in the profession as a "flash."

Most cinema houses in Israel have two performances nightly, one at 6.30 and the other at 8.30 p.m. Those who attend the first are able to reach their homes before the nine o'clock transmission and those who attend the second, can listen to the seven o'clock as well as the midnight transmissions. Listeners who visit their friends in the evening will surely find the time to listen to at least one of the evening news broadcasts.

3. It would be absolutely impossible for us to put out a major evening news bulletin as an interval to our orchestral concert on Tuesday evenings.

4. The question of the noise produced by running radios at full blast is not a problem of Kol Yisrael, nor can we shape our programmes to the volume at which inconsiderate listeners play their radio sets.

5. We are also concerned with the proper rendition of the national anthem. The new recording now used was passed upon by a committee qualified to give expert opinion on the quality of the recording. I regret that I do not agree with Mr. Kaufman's opinion of this recording.

Yours, etc.
HARRY ZINDER
Jerusalem, December 1955

MEMORIAL DAY—After the broadcast announcement on the 10th of Tevet (December 25) that that day had been proclaimed by the Chief Rabbinate as Memorial Day for the Nazi victims, many of us were astonished to note that there was otherwise no difference in the radio programmes, nor was there much public commemoration. Just as the country celebrates Independence Day so there should be a Memorial Day, observed by the whole nation, with appropriate stoppage of work, flags at half mast, and suitable radio programmes, etc.

— TRUDE TAUSSIG.

HOSPITALITY — In connection with the hospitality extended by Kfar Shmaryahu to the students of Ulpan Akiba (your issue of December 30), I believe it would be a fine idea for Wizo or other organizations to arrange for tourist groups to be invited for tea to the homes of older settlers, where topical questions could be discussed and suggestions offered which might bring far-reaching results. The visitors would find that the Israelis are far from war hysteria and have faith in the future. The country needs Western settlers and the inducement to settle here should be given all possible considerations.

— BRURIAH KOGAN.

PROPAGANDA — The value of propaganda broadcasts is acknowledged. I propose that part of the money in the Defence Fund should be used to build a powerful broadcasting station, which should be operated 24 hours a day, to talk to our neighbours. In order to make our broadcasts worthwhile listening to, they should be managed by experts of the highest calibre and be made interesting and attractive enough to be listened to even where this is forbidden.

K.M.

PEN FRIENDS

Road, Knaphill, Woking, Surrey, England, who is a keen private collector of postage stamps, would be glad to hear from any prospective sellers or collectors interested in cordial exchange.

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Annual Registration
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Canadian Embassy